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CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Abe Outlines Foreign Policy in Diet Speech	C 1
Talks With U.S. Begin on Investment Problems	C 6
LDP Group Objects to Increase in Farm Imports	C 6
Iraq Seeks Further Delay in Debt Payment	C 7
Iran To Halt Letters of Credit on Import Items	C 7
Parliamentarian Group Elects New Leader	C 8
Ishibashi Urges Nakasone To Promote Ethics	C 8
Government Aims for 4.1 Percent 1984 GNP Growth	C 9

NORTH KOREA

Kim Yong-nam Begins Visit to PRC 7 February	D 1
Departure From Pyongyang	D 1
Greeted by Wu Xueqian	D 1
Wu Xieqian Hosts Banquet	D 1
PRC TV Film on Korea-China Friendship Reported	D 3
VRPR Dialogue on Anti-U.S. Struggle Anniversary	D 4
Proposals for 4-Way, 6-Way Talks Viewed as 'Nonsense' [VRPR]	D 7
Individuals Cited on KPA Order, 'Team Spirit-84'	D 8
People's Committee Official	D 8
County Party Official	D 10
NODONG SINMUN Scores U.S.-Japan Joint Exercise [8 Feb]	D 11
Entry of U.S. Submarines Into Japanese Waters Hit	D 11
NODONG SINMUN Views Japan's Military Spending	D 12
Nakasone Remarks Hit [5 Feb]	D 12
'Arms Buildup Budget' Scored [6 Feb]	D 12
Chon's Remarks To Guide Dismissed Students Scorned [NODONG SINMUN 7 Feb]	D 13
Arrests During South's Residence Card Renewal Hit	D 14
Ethiopian Party Organization Delegation Visits	D 14
Arrival Reported	D 14
WPK Fetes Group	D 15
Talks Held With WPK	D 16
Meeting Held With Kim Il-song	D 16
Kim Yong-nam Greets Newly-Appointed CAR Minister	D 16
Dailies on Solidarity With South African People	D 16
Functions, Accolades on Kim Chong-il Birthday Noted	D 17
Foreign Functions Held	D 17
Foreign Media, Individuals Cited	D 18
NODONG SINMUN Calls for Ideological Training [4 Feb]	D 19
'Speed Battle' in Socialist Construction Viewed	D 20
Investment, Construction in Power Industry Reviewed	D 21
Briefs: Olympic Group Attends Assembly	D 21

SOUTH KOREA

Chin Clarifies Government on N-S Talks	E 1
Malta Reported in Turmoil Over Pact With North	E 1
Tennis Official Confirms Tennis Site for ORK	E 2
Olympic Official Invites Yugoslav Hockey Team	E 2
ROK Embassy in Lebanon Prepared for Evacuation	E 2
Chon Urges Consolidation of National Unity	E 3
Justice Ministry Releases 48 Student Prisoners	E 3
DKP Head Sees Additional Lifting on Political Ban	E 4
[KOREA TIMES 7 Feb]	

KAMPUCHEA

Reportage on Sixth Session of First National Assembly	H 1
Chea Sim's Opening Speech	H 1
7 Feb Afternoon Session	H 2
Directive on Fulfilling 1984 Plan	H 2
Foreign Leaders Thanked for National Day Greetings	H 3
Andropov, Tikhonov Thanked	H 3
CSSR Leaders Thanked	H 4
GDR Leaders Thanked	H 4
Leaders Attend Artistic Performance 7 Feb	H 4
Hun Sen Protests to Human Rights Commission About DK	H 5
Soviet Kazakh Education Ministry Delegation Visits	H 6
Meeting With Pen Novouth	H 6
Lao Planning Committee Delegation Visits	H 6
Heng Samrin Greets Truong Chinh on Birthday	H 7
Sihanouk Discusses SRV Forces' Dry Season Offensive [AFP]	H 7
VODK Commentary Warns of SRV Maneuvers	H 8
VODK Cites 'Information Office' on Toxic Spray	H 10
Khmer Rouge Official Cited on Siem Reap Attacks	H 11
[NATION REVIEW 4 Feb]	
VONADK Cites Leaders' Message on Pursat Attack	H 11
VONADK: Five Villages 'Liberated' in Battambang	H 12
VONADK: Guerrillas Launch Another Attack on Kompong Thom	H 12

LAOS

PASASON Comments on Situation in Southeast Asia [7 Feb]	I 1
Briefs: Stone Pit Exploration	I 1

THAILAND

SIAM RAT Views Prem's Upcoming U.S. Visit [5 Feb]	J 1
BANGKOK WORLD on Kriensak's Visit to Vietnam [7 Feb]	J 1
Army Radio Comments on Opposition Debate Cited	J 2
[MATICHON 5 Feb]	

VIETNAM

NHAN DAN Hails Success of Planning Conference	[8 Feb]	K	1
Vu Quang Meets SED's Axen; Cooperation Discussed		K	2
Hanoi Ceremony Commemorates Dong Da Victory		K	2
Le Duan Visits Hanoi Technical, Floral Exhibits		K	2
Le Thanh Nghi Pays Tet Visit to Ha Bac		K	3

INDONESIA

Mokhtar Briefs Parliament on Kampuchea Issue	N	1
Spokesman Comments on Palapa Satellite Failure	N	1
Mokhtar Announces Visit to Moscow in April	N	2
Structure of Defense Department To Be Changed	N	2

MALAYSIA & SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

Commentary Discusses EC Warning to Vietnam	O	1
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PHILIPPINES

Witness to Aquino Slaying Linked to NBI	P	1
'Confidential Agent' Used	P	1
Knowledge of Ties Denied	P	1
Marcos Says KBL Rebuffs 'Political Dynasties'	P	2
Cardinal Sin Urges Voting in May Election	P	3
[BULLETIN TODAY 7 Feb]		
Murder Trial of 2 Foreign Priests Opens	P	4
Call for Economy, Austerity Drive Backed	P	4

ABE OUTLINES FOREIGN POLICY IN DIET SPEECH

OW070101 Tokyo NHK in Japanese . 0444 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's speech before Diet on 6 February -- live]

[Text] I would like, at the resumption of this 101st session of the national Diet, to state my views on some of the foreign policy issues facing Japan.

The international situation facing Japan is truly harsh.

East-West relations, centering on U.S.-USSR relations, are still in a state of chill, despite indications of efforts for resumption of the dialogue, as a result of the Soviet Union's advance into Third World countries backed by its long years of military build-up, the downing of the Korean Air Lines jetliner last year, the Soviet walkout from the U.S.-Soviet intermediate-range nuclear forces [INF] negotiations, and other factors.

In the international economy, there are hopeful signs including a strong recovery in the United States, but global recovery is still uneven; unemployment remains a harsh problem in many countries, and there are still firmly entrenched protectionist tendencies. The developing countries also continue to face numerous difficulties, including the accumulated debt problems of the Latin American countries.

Conflict and turmoil continue rife in the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Indochina, and other regions, and there have been numerous acts of terrorism and violence.

International trends have major direct and indirect ramifications for the Japanese body politic, economy, and society in today's increasingly interdependent international community, and I am acutely aware of the extremely crucial role that foreign policy has to play in ensuring our peace and prosperity in these harsh international circumstances.

By the same token, Japan has a major international role to play and responsibilities to fulfill commensurate with our economic might as the second-largest economy in the free world and the rapid improvement in our international status. The world has taken increasing note of Japan as we have adopted principled policies and taken clear positions on East-West relations and the other problems facing the international community. This has been brought vividly home to me in my travels abroad as minister for foreign affairs. The world has great expectations of Japanese words and deeds, and it is imperative that we pledge ourselves more clearly to these responsibilities, play an international role commensurate with our economic strength and national circumstances not only in the economic sphere but also in the political and other arenas from the perspective of asking what Japan can do to make the world a better place, and thus contribute positively to world peace and prosperity. This is at the same time the way to ensure Japan's own survival and prosperity.

I have tried to carry out my duties as foreign minister from this basic awareness, and I will continue to make even greater efforts to develop broad and independent Japanese foreign policy initiatives as a member of the Western alliance and befitting our position in the Asia-Pacific region.

I would like next to explain my basic thinking on the major foreign policy issues facing Japan.

The most fundamental issue to world peace and stability is that of putting East-West relations on a stable basis. To this end, it is crucial that Western industrialized democracies sharing such fundamental values as freedom and democracy continue to maintain solidarity and cooperate.

From this perspective, Japan was an active party to the political statement of the Williamsburg summit last year and has been making other efforts along this line.

It is important that the basic stance of the West be that of maintaining sufficient deterrence to secure peace and promoting dialogue and negotiations with the Soviet Union and the other Eastern countries. The need to promote arms control negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union is particularly urgent, especially in the area of nuclear disarmament. On the INF negotiations, the Japanese position that a solution must be sought from the global perspective while taking Asian security needs into account has been affirmed as the common Western position, yet the Soviet Union has regrettably broken off these talks, and I very strongly hope that the Soviet Union will return to the negotiating table and negotiate seriously. On the START talks as well, I hope that the Soviet Union will promptly resume negotiations and that substantive progress will be made. For our part, Japan will continue to contribute positively in the United Nations, the Disarmament Committee, and other forums toward achieving concrete and effective arms control measures.

Given this harsh international situation, it is impossible to overemphasize the importance of East-West dialogue. Continuing the East-West dialogue is not only important to promoting the resolution of disarmament and other problems common to both sides but is also effective, as a process of frank exchanges of opinion, in enhancing awareness of each other's positions and reducing the danger of East-West conflict. In this sense, the Japanese Government supports the U.S. position, as indicated anew in President Reagan's recent speech, of emphasizing dialogue with the Soviet Union.

The friendly and cooperative relations with the United States grounded in our security arrangements are the cornerstone of Japanese foreign policy, and the development of these good relations is an important factor not only in ensuring Japan's own security and prosperity but also for peace and stability in Asia and the world. President Reagan's visit to Japan last autumn was extremely significant in promoting Japan-U.S. cooperation for peace and prosperity, and the summit talks held then further strengthened the relationship of trust between Japan and the United States. In my visit to the United States last month and my discussions with President Reagan, Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, and other U.S. Cabinet officials, I have reaffirmed the determination of both countries to work to further strengthen this unshakable bilateral relationship. I intend to make further efforts for the resolution of the issues between us as well as to work for the further development of the bilateral relationship through promoting positive cooperation between Japan and the United States.

Efforts to further strengthen Japan's relations with the European countries are also essential to promoting Western solidarity. Dramatic progress in this Japanese-European relationship was made as a result of my visit to Europe last January. Foreign minister-level political consultation between Japan and the EC presidency was institutionalized and other efforts were made to bring about closer political dialogue between Japan and Europe. We have also started Cabinet-level meetings on economic affairs with the EC commission, and I intend this year to promote the further enhancement of broad-based economic and political cooperation.

I also intend to further strengthen our cooperative relations with the industrialized Pacific countries of Australia, whose prime minister was here recently, Canada, and New Zealand.

While there are numerous destabilizing factors in Asia, the region has recently been attracting increasing attention for its great dynamism and tremendous potential.

The stability and prosperity of this region are thus all the more vitally important to Japan, itself an Asian country. Realizing this, I have, while seeking to promote greater U.S. and European understanding of Asia, made Asian policy an important foundation of Japanese foreign policy. I intend to continue working to promote mutual understanding with the countries of Asia, to contribute to these countries' development and prosperity in response to their trust and expectations, and hence to seek to contribute to Asian peace and stability.

The situation on the Korean peninsula has been further exacerbated by the unfortunate incident in Burma. While the government believes that the problems on that peninsula should be resolved through direct dialogue between North and South, it also hopes that the efforts of the countries concerned will result in the creation of an atmosphere conducive to the resumption of dialogue, and Japan intends to continue to do everything possible to this end. Building upon the good relations existing with our neighbor the Republic of Korea, I hope to develop a multidimensional relationship of dialogue with that country not only on our bilateral relationship but also upon the broad range of international issues, and therefore want to work to broaden the range of contacts between our two peoples in all walks of life and to broaden the scope of the relationship. In our relations with North Korea, I will continue to maintain the basic framework of exchanges in the economic, cultural, and other fields, and at the same time I hope that North Korea will show good faith for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean peninsula.

In our relations with China, a firm foundation has already been built for the stable development of our relationship. Building upon the success of General Secretary Hu Yaobang's recent visit to Japan, the government intends to continue to work to develop our relations of friendship and cooperation in a broad range of fields in keeping with the four principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, mutual trust, and long-term stability. We will also continue to provide all possible cooperation with China's efforts for modernization.

Now including Brunei, the distinctive and harmonious ASEAN multinational community is expected to play an increasingly important role for the peace and prosperity of Southeast Asia and all the world. The friendly and cooperative relationship between Japan and the ASEAN countries was elevated to a new plane last year with the inclusion of science and technology and other broad-ranging fields. I intend to continue my support of the ASEAN countries' efforts for economic and social development and for strengthened solidarity.

The still-unresolved Kampuchean question is a grave impediment to peace and stability in Southeast Asia. This issue demands a comprehensive political resolution through negotiations, and Japan will continue to support the efforts of the ASEAN countries for such a solution and, while maintaining dialogue with Vietnam, to make every effort for the issue's resolution.

In southwest Asia the promotion of cooperation, and other moves bode well for stability within the region. Japan will continue to cooperate in every possible way for the stable development of southwest Asia and to work to strengthen our regional relations.

The issue of Indochinese and Afghan refugees not only continues to impose a major burden upon Asian countries, especially Thailand and Pakistan, but is also a destabilizing factor for the surrounding area. Japan will continue to contribute to this problem's solution through financial assistance, acceptance of Indochinese refugees for resettlement, and other means.

Relations with our important neighbor the Soviet Union regrettably continue to be strained, reflecting not only the strained state of East-West relations and the yet-unresolved question of the Northern Territories but also, among other things, the recent buildup of Soviet military forces in the Far East, and especially on the Northern Territories. Japan has been taking advantage of foreign ministers' meetings at the United Nations, working-level consultations, and other opportunities for dialogue with the Soviet Union to urge the Soviet Union tenaciously to promptly rectify this strained situation and to settle the Northern Territories problem, the biggest pending issue between our two countries, and to conclude the peace treaty. The government is resolved, while maintaining a firm determination to see that right prevails, to continue its efforts to establish Japanese-Soviet relations based upon true mutual understanding through continuing the dialogue with the Soviet Union and striving to promote exchanges of views not only on bilateral issues but also on the broader international situation. At the same time, I very much hope that the Soviet Union will not confine itself to fine words about neighborly and friendly relations with Japan but will also take specific, good-faith steps in support of its words.

It is important to promote relations of mutual understanding and friendship with the countries of Eastern Europe, and I intend, building upon the success of my visit to that area last year, to make all due efforts in full consideration of the national situations and policies of the individual countries. In Poland, I earnestly hope that true national reconciliation will be achieved soon.

The Middle East is beset with continuing discord and conflict among countries and peoples, and the situation there is extremely fluid. Any further deterioration in the situation in this region would also have a deleterious effect upon the budding global economic recovery.

I am especially concerned about the prolonged armed conflict between Iran and Iraq in the strategically and economically important Gulf region. Ever since my visit to these two countries last year, I have been asking both countries to exercise self-restraint so that the conflict will not widen and I have been making independent efforts to create a climate for peace. These Japanese efforts have won international acclaim, and I am determined to make further efforts for peace.

I am also concerned about the situation in Lebanon. Japan hopes for the earliest possible restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty through achieving reconciliation among all national forces and the withdrawal of all foreign military forces, and we will continue to seek self-restraint by the parties concerned so that the situation will not worsen.

On the issue of Middle East peace, realizing that the resolution of this problem is indispensable to stability in the Middle East, Japan has been urging the parties concerned to respond flexibly and realistically so as not to let any opportunities for peace slip by.

It is regrettable that Soviet military forces have been in Afghanistan for more than 4 years now, and Japan intends to continue to take every occasion to call upon the Soviet Union to withdraw promptly and completely from that country.

The countries of Latin America with their traditionally friendly relations with Japan have recently encountered economic difficulties, and Japan intends to render every possible assistance to these countries in cooperation with the other industrialized countries to continue to work to promote the flow of people and to expand friendship and cooperation. Japan has been watching recent developments in Central America with concern, and we very much hope that an early and peaceful solution to the problems there will be achieved through the efforts of the Contadora group and other countries in the region as well as other countries concerned.

The African countries are making determined efforts for nation-building despite their increasingly difficult economic straits. At the same time, efforts by the United Nations and the countries concerned for the early attainment of Namibian independence are continuing. Japan intends to extend every possible cooperation to such efforts.

Given the present world economic situation, there is a strong need to achieve sustained growth without inflation and, while maintaining and strengthening the free trade system, to consolidate trust in the market economy, which is the basis of Western society. To this end, it is crucial that the Western industrialized countries, while working for balanced domestic and external economic management, deal positively with economic and social restructuring befitting the times and seek to revitalize their economies. It goes without saying that now more than ever we should make further efforts to roll back the tide of protectionism as the world economy finally emerges from three years of recession and the warm glimmerings of recovery begin to be felt. At the same time, the solution of the accumulated debt problems demands that we respond appropriately on the financial and trade fronts to ensure the flow of capital to the developing countries.

From this perspective, I believe it is imperative that Japan be fully aware of its international responsibilities commensurate with its economic strength and strive for domestic demand-led growth as well as working to further open our markets, to respond appropriately to such problems as the financial and capital markets and trade in services, and formulate a Japanese economic society which is even more open to the rest of the world. Likewise, on the preparations for the new round of multilateral trade negotiations called for by Prime Minister Nakasone last November, Japan intends to continue to seek through consultations with the other countries concerned to broaden the support for this concept. It is also important that we actively promote international cooperation in the field of science and technology.

In promoting these efforts, it goes without saying that we should seek coordination with the other countries of the world, with special efforts to further economic development of the ASEAN countries and other countries of Asia and the Pacific which have close ties to Japan. On our problems with the United States, the European countries and other countries, Japan intends to work for their earliest possible resolution while gaining public understanding with full consideration not only to economic but also to political and social aspects.

It is extremely important for world peace and prosperity that the developing countries achieve stable political, economic, and social development.

While promoting constructive North-South dialogue and coordination and contributing to the resolution of the accumulated debts and other problems facing the developing countries, Japan intends to continue to play an active role as a bridge between North and South. I have strongly stated this Japanese position at the sixth UN Conference on Trade and Development and the 38th UN General Assembly last year, and this position has been greeted favorably and hopefully by both North and South. The promotion of economic cooperation with the developing countries, and especially the improvement of Japan's official development assistance. [ODA] is not only an international responsibility accruing to Japan by virtue of our economic might but is also in Japan's own long-term national interest as contributing to world economic development and world peace and stability. Realizing this, it is Japan's policy to continue to improve its ODA in line with the new medium-term target.

The United Nations also has a major role to play in preventing conflict and confusion in the developing regions and otherwise ensure world peace and security. From this perspective, Japan intends to continue to cooperate positively with the improvement and strengthening of the UN peacekeeping functions.

I have the feeling that misunderstanding and distrust arising from a lack of mutual understanding often unnecessarily complicates relations in today's international community. Promoting mutual understanding with other countries and ensuring that each is aware of the other's situation are thus important elements of Japan's foreign policy. To this end, the government intends to take every possible opportunity and to use every possible means to further improve overseas understanding of Japan's situation as well as to promote cooperation and exchange in the broad range of cultural activities including scholarship, education, arts, sports, and Japanese language education and especially to further expand person-to-person exchanges at the grass-roots level among those young people who will be tomorrow's leaders. With Japan's increasing internationalization, there has also been a rapid increase in cultural exchange activities both by local government bodies, including their sister-city arrangements, and by private-sector organizations. The government intends to consider tie-ups with these activities and to offer them our active support.

As you can see from this brief outline, there are many important foreign policy tasks ahead in this harsh international situation. If we are to promote Japanese foreign policy forcefully and flexibly, it is both imperative that we have the broad understanding and support of the Japanese people for this foreign policy and urgent that we strengthen and improve our foreign policy machinery, including the functions of diplomatic missions abroad.

The 21st century is close at hand. Important indeed is the mission of our foreign policy, which is to build a peaceful and affluent Japan and world. I am resolved anew to exert my utmost to fulfill this mission and shape the future of Japan. I express my gratitude to my fellow citizens and colleagues in the Diet for their cooperation in the past and at the same time ask their continued support in the future.

TALKS WITH U.S. BEGIN ON INVESTMENT PROBLEMS

OW080321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0237 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 8 KYODO -- Japanese and U.S. officials began two-day talks on investment problems Wednesday and growing criticism in the United States and Western Europe about what they call a closed nature of Japan's capital and financial markets.

The Foreign Ministry said the first meeting of the bilateral investment committee, set up when President Ronald Reagan visited Tokyo last November, will discuss the panel's future working schedule, investment policies of both governments and the present state of mutual investments. U.S. Deputy Trade Representative Robert E. Lighthizer may renew a call for Tokyo's swift action on applications filed by Morgan Guaranty and other American banks for establishing joint trust banking business ventures with Japanese securities houses, sources said. They said chief Japanese delegate Ryohei Murata will cite the unitary tax system adopted by more than dozen American states and the export control act as factors deterring Japanese investment.

LDP GROUP OBJECTS TO INCREASE IN FARM IMPORTS

OW071225 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO -- A group of ruling Liberal-Democratic Party members told the Foreign Ministry Tuesday that the party strongly objects to possible increases in imports of farm products from the United States, whether in the form of liberalization or quota expansion.

The objection was expressed when members of the LDP subcommittee on farm product import liberalization problems met with Foreign Ministry officials to hear of developments in the Japan-U.S. trade issue following Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe's recent trip to the United States. The officials told the party group Abe's talks with U.S. leaders in Washington showed that the United States regarded the issue of Japan's import liberalization for beef and oranges as "symbolic" of the general strain over bilateral farm trade.

Abe's U.S. trip was said to have paved the way for the solution of the bilateral trade problems toward the end of March. But the LDP members said they were strongly opposed to increased imports of the American products, not only through import liberalization but also through expansion of import quotas.

IRAQ SEEKS FURTHER DELAY IN DEBT PAYMENT

OW070959 Tokyo KYODO in English 0828 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO -- Hard-pressed Iraq has asked three major Japanese trading companies for a two-year deferment in the payment of about 50 billion yen (214 million dollars), due in 1984, for plant equipment and construction services, it was revealed Tuesday.

Mitsubishi Corp., Marubeni Corp. and Sumitomo Corp. said this is the second such request made by the Iraqi Government, facing financial difficulties as a result of the prolonged war against Iran and sluggish prices of crude oil. The first request was made last year. The three and other major Japanese trading companies, teaming up with Japanese construction and civil engineering firms, and plant builders, are helping Iraq build roads, ports and chemical fertilizer and other plants. About 90 percent of the payments due in 1984 are accounted for by the three trading giants' contracts.

To be more exact, the three companies said the Iraqi Government has sought a two-year delay in the payment of 90 percent of its debts to the three trading houses. Iraq said, however, that it would pay the balance -- 10 percent -- in cash to the three on a piecework basis. Iraq last summer gained acceptance from the three companies for a deferment in the payment of about 90 billion yen (385 million dollars), due in 1983. It was also agreed Iraq should pay about 45 billion yen (192 million dollars), due in 1982, in crude oil.

IRAN TO HALT LETTERS OF CREDIT ON IMPORT ITEMS

OW071215 Tokyo KYODO in English 1154 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO -- Iranian authorities have notified the Tehran offices of Japanese trading houses and other firms they were halting the opening of letters of credit (L/Cs) for some 110 non-urgent import items for the time being, officials of major trading houses and the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO) said Tuesday.

Details of the halt were not immediately known but the officials believed that Iran has taken the measure in the wake of confusion in harbor and land transportation and revisions in the allocation of foreign currencies with the upcoming end of the current fiscal year on March 19. The suspension of L/C opening for textiles and other items would not last long, trade sources said.

But they warned that it could be a prelude to a strengthening of Iran's policy of admitting imports only in return for the purchase of Iranian crude oil to cover war expenses in the continuing battle against Iraq.

The halt was verbally communicated to local offices of major Japanese traders by the Iranian Government's purchasing organization, the officials said. The Iranian side said that the opening of L/Cs will be handled by the Ministry of Commerce from now on in contrast to the earlier procedure of applying to the central bank through foreign exchange banks. The officials said they are uncertain of the possible effects of the measure because they cannot determine all the subject items at present. "We are not able to forecast the effects because our L/Cs applied for in late January will only reach here after next week -- if things go smoothly," they said.

Import cargoes are now piled up at Bandar 'Abbas port as Bandar-e Khomeyni port is closed because it is in the war zone. Iranian imports have been at a high level in this fiscal year starting last March 20, exceeding even the peak level in the pre-revolution period. This has caused a domestic outcry to check soaring trade imbalances with European and other nations, the officials said.

PARLIAMENTARIAN GROUP ELECTS NEW LEADER

OW071033 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 7 KYODO -- The Japan-(South) Korea parliamentarians league Tuesday elected Mutsuki Kato, former Cabinet minister in charge of the National Land Agency, as its new secretary general. Kato, a House of Representatives member, replaces Matsuhei Mori who has retired from politics.

In its first meeting since the December 18 general elections, the pro-Seoul dietmen's group also approved a proposed joint executive session of the Japan-Korea and Korea-Japan parliamentarians leagues in Seoul in June. The two groups plan to hold a joint general meeting in Tokyo in September.

In a report to Tuesday's meeting, a Japanese league official said a cultural mission led by Nihachiro Hanamura, vice chief of the powerful Japan Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren), will visit South Korea in March or April. Other officials said the Japanese league will take up the issue of the fingerprinting required by the Japanese Government for foreigners living in Japan. Some members of Japan's Korean community have been active in opposing the requirement.

Signatures of 1.8 million persons against such fingerprinting have been collected in a nationwide campaign and will shortly be relayed to the Japanese league, according to the officials. A league spokesman said the group now has 302 members, most from the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, and some others from the opposition Democratic Socialist Party and the LDP's coalition partner, the New Liberal Club.

ISHIBASHI URGES NAKASONE TO PROMOTE ETHICS

OW080459 Tokyo KYODO in English 0444 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 8 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), Wednesday urged Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to take concrete steps to establish "political ethics."

Ishibashi took the floor at the Diet (parliament) to lead the interpellation by representatives of both opposition and ruling parties on policy speeches delivered by Nakasone and key Cabinet ministers Monday. Ishibashi said one of the most imminent tasks for the Nakasone government is to put an end to what he called the "money-oriented corrupt politics" of the ruling party. Political morality was the focal issue in the December 18 general election, which followed the conviction in October of former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka in the Lockheed payoff scandal. The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) suffered a surprise setback in the election, and Nakasone was barely able to form his second Cabinet partly through obtaining support from the New Liberal Club, a conservative opposition party.

Ishibashi referred to Nakasone's statement made late last year in which the premier promised to eliminate Tanaka's influence on state and party affairs. Tanaka, who leads the largest faction within the LDP, is Nakasone's main backer.

The JSP leader claimed that, despite the statement, Nakasone has done nothing concrete to establish political ethics. Ishibashi's questioning also focused on the government draft budget for fiscal 1984, featuring highly defense outlays [as received] in spite of the otherwise austere character. Ishibashi termed the draft as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier budget" aimed at sinking the people's livelihood -- an allusion to a controversial remark Nakasone made in Washington in January last year.

Ishibashi urged the government to rewrite the budget to ensure a peaceful life for the people and effective reform of the deficit-ridden state finances. The opposition leader also pressed Nakasone to live up to the established policy of limiting the defense expenditures to less than 1 percent of the gross national product (GNP). It is widely believed that Japan's defense spending will top the 1 percent limit in a year to two.

The Socialist leader also attacked the government for proposing increases in various taxes and public utilities, saying the act was an violation of Nakasone's election promises. On diplomatic front, Ishibashi criticized Nakasone of following the United States in building up military strength and thus straining the political situation in this region. He asked the prime minister if he had intention to improve the bilateral relations with the Soviet Union, which have deteriorated over the years chiefly over the territorial dispute between the two countries.

On domestic affairs, Ishibashi lashed out at Nakasone's initiative in reforming the country's education system -- one of the centerpieces in his policy speech. Ishibashi denounced a government plan to create an ad-hoc panel on education reform, saying this was a gross intervention of the authority in education.

GOVERNMENT AIMS FOR 4.1 PERCENT 1984 GNP GROWTH

OW080209 Tokyo KYODO in English 0115 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Tokyo, Feb 8 KYODO -- The Japanese Government on Wednesday adopted a fiscal 1984 economic outlook seeking the first 4 percent range real growth in four years, mainly through expansion of domestic demand.

The outlook, adopted during a special Cabinet session, spelled out the determination of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's administration to achieve sustained economic growth and "steadily proceed" with prolonged administrative reform. The country is projected to post a 4.1 percent inflation-adjusted growth in its gross national product (GNP) in fiscal 1984 beginning in April, with domestic demand and net exports contributing 3.6 percent and 0.5 percent, respectively.

The Economic Planning Agency, which mapped out the final outlook for the new fiscal year, said the projected GNP growth is the biggest since 4.6 percent real growth attained in fiscal 1980. The Japanese economy grew 3.5 percent in fiscal 1981, 3.4 percent in 1982 and is forecast to rise 3.4 percent during the current fiscal year. Domestic demand, reflecting stable prices of crude and other commodities, would grow 3.9 percent in fiscal 1984, compared to 2.3 percent in fiscal 1983, to enable Japan's GNP to reach 296 trillion yen (1,264 billion dollars) in nominal terms, up from an estimated 279.5 trillion yen in fiscal 1983.

The government said in the outlook report Japan is committed to maintaining and strengthening the free trade system "for the formulation of harmonious external economic relations and active contribution to the revitalization of the world economy." Both current account and trade surpluses in the new fiscal year are estimated to remain around the same levels as in fiscal 1983, totaling 23 billion dollars and 34 billion dollars, compared to only 9.1 billion dollars and 20.1 billion dollars in fiscal 1982.

The government pledged it will secure enough supplies of basic necessities, promote imports and an overhaul of the nation's distribution channels in low productivity sectors and for imported products, and encourage competitive policy to help maintain the stable prices.

Aided by slow but steady economic recovery, Japan's wholesale prices during the current fiscal year are expected to drop 2.3 percent, to be followed by a mere 1 percent increase in fiscal 1984. The consumer prices, the outlook predicted, would surge 2.8 percent in the new fiscal year after an estimated 2 percent jump in fiscal 1983. Industrial production, a key barometer of the nation's economic activities, are projected to rise 6.4 percent in fiscal 1984 following a 6.1 percent gain this fiscal year.

GNP as calculated on an expenditure basis (in trillions of yen, nominal terms, with percentage changes in parentheses):

	Fiscal 1983	Fiscal 1984
Private Final Consumption	165.8	177.6
Expenditure	(5.1)	(7.1)
Private Housing	14.4	15.3
Investment	(-5.7)	(6.6)
Private Fixed	40.4	42.9
Investment	(1.0)	(6.1)
Private Inventory	0.7	1.3
Investment	(-39.8)	(87.0)
Gov't Final	28.3	29.4
Consumption Expenditure	(4.7)	(3.9)
Public Fixed Capital	23.9	23.6
Formation	(-0.0)	(-1.3)
Exports	44.0	46.6
	(0.3)	(5.8)
Imports	38.1	40.7
	(-7.6)	(6.8)
GNP	279.5	296.0
	(4.5)	(5.9)

KIM YONG-NAM BEGINS VISIT TO PRC 7 FEBRUARY

Departure From Pyongyang

SK071558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam left Pyongyang on February 7 by air for a visit to China.

He was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kim Hwan and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Chae-suk. He was also seen off by Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang Wu Liangpu.

Greeted by Wu Xueqian

SK080447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2218 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing February 7 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam arrived in Beijing on February 7 by air on a visit to China.

Present at the airport were Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei, Assistant Foreign Minister Liu Shuqin, Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen and other personages concerned. Korean Ambassador to China Sin In-ha and his embassy officials were also present at the airport.

Wu Xueqian Hosts Banquet

SK080857 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0821 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Beijing February 7 (KCNA) -- Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, arranged a banquet on February 7 at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing in honour of Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on a visit to China.

Speaking first at the banquet, Wu Xueqian said: 1983 was a year of weighty significance in the development of the China-Korea friendship.

Comrade Peng Zhen and Comrade Hu Qili, leading the party and government delegation of China, visited Korea and celebrated the 35th anniversary of her National Day together with the fraternal Korean people.

Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il paid a goodwill visit to China as his first foreign visit. Frequent visits by the leaders of China and Korea fully showed the close friendly relations between the two countries and recorded a new chapter in further developing and strengthening the fraternal friendship and militant unity between China and Korea.

He noted that Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam's visit to China will contribute to bringing closer the friendly relations between the foreign ministries of the two countries and continually developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

Referring to his visit to Korea last year, Wu Xueqian said he saw for himself that the fraternal Korean people under the guidance of their great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea have built their country into a prospering and thriving socialist state with their staunch will and industrious labour.

He further said: Big successes you have made in construction in a short period of 35 years fully exhibit the heroic mettle and outstanding talent of the Korean people and enjoy the administration of the peoples of various countries. We warmly hail your successes in socialist construction and heartily wish you still greater victory in the future advance.

Wu Xueqian continued: The situation on the Korean peninsula today draws the attention of all people. All peaceloving people throughout the world hope that the tension in this area will be eased in the interest of Korea's independent and peaceful reunification and of peace and stability in Asia. This is also the earnest desire of the Chinese people.

The Korean peninsula has remained divided into the North and the South for a long time and the U.S. troops are staying on in the southern half, and recently large-scale joint military exercises started again. This only aggravates the situation in this area and runs counter to the desires of the peoples of various countries.

Not long ago the Democratic People's Republic of Korea put forward a proposal for tripartite talks, expressing her readiness to solve the question of easing the situation on the Korean peninsula through consultations.

We actively support this proposal and hope that the United States and the South Korea authorities will seriously consider it, so that it will be possible to start the tripartite talks at an early date and to remove the present state of confrontation.

The Chinese people will resolutely support as ever the Korean people's cause of socialist construction and their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We highly value the great friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples which was initiated and nursed by Chairman Mao Zedong and Premier Zhou Enlai together with President Kim Il-song and is now being continually developed and strengthened by the leaders of the two countries, and will make all efforts to convey this friendship down through generation and make it shine long.

Speaking next, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam said: The Korea-China friendship established on the basis of particular intimacy between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Zedong and respected Comrades Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping is as pure and clean as spring water continually welling from underground thousands of feet deep, and is developing, green all the year round like the pine tree.

At this place, we note with great satisfaction that Korea-China friendship is blooming taking on new looks, and consolidating into an indestructible one after the historic meeting between the dear leader of our people Comrade Kim Chong-il and Chinese party and state leaders including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping last year.

We believe that our meeting with Chinese comrades this time will mark a signal occasion in deepening our trust in each other and strengthening support and cooperation.

He further said: The struggle to ease tension and remove the danger of war in Korea and reunify the country independently and peacefully is closely linked with the struggle to defend a durable peace and security in Asia and the world.

The joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held some time ago and the Third Session of the Seventh SPA made a new proposal to hold tripartite talks by letting the South Korean authorities participate in the talks between the DPRK and the United States, as an epochal measure to preserve a durable peace in Korea and promote the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people will certainly reunify the country by the concerted efforts of the entire Korean people on the principles of independence, peace and great national unity with the active support of the world's progressive people including the Chinese people.

I take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the party and government and fraternal people of China for their constant, invariable support and solidarity for our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He continued: We sincerely rejoice as over our own over the successful progress of all things in China since the Third Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Chinese people great progress in their future struggle to thoroughly implement the decision of the 12th national congress of their party, create a new phase in socialist modernization and thereby achieve greater victory in the building of material and spiritual civilization and reunify the whole country by having Taiwan returned to the motherland under the wise guidance of the experienced leadership including respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

The participants in the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian and Zhao Ziyang.

The banquet passed in a cordial atmosphere overflowing with comradely and friendly feelings.

PRC TV FILM ON KOREA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP REPORTED

SK061023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA) -- The Dandong television of China telecast "Brotherly Feelings", a documentary film on Korea-China friendship, on the evening of February 2 on the occasion of the lunar New Year's Day of 1984.

The documentary film screened the statue of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a monument on his on-the-spot guidance erected in Sinuiju.

It also showed oil paintings depicting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song among members of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army and the battle of attack on the Dounghing County seat.

It presented scenes of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song meeting with respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and of him receiving warm welcome of the Chinese party and state leaders and people at Beijing railway station during his official state visit to China.

It also showed scenes of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il receiving warm welcome of the Chinese party and state leaders and people at Beijing railway station during his China visit.

The film showed scenes of the Undok health complex in Sinuiju and residential quarters No 10 there, scenes of the forests of Paekdu, going upstream the River Amnok, a scene of Sinuiju city severely destroyed in the air raid by the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the Korean war, and a scene of the Chinese People's Volunteers rushing to the Korean front singing "Battle Song of the CPV."

Also screened were scenes of the arrival of the Pyongyang Mansudae art troupe in Dandong and a banquet given in honor of it, scenes of functions to rename the Dandong fountainpen factory the Sino-Korean friendship Dandong fountainpen factory and the Qianyangxiang, Dunggou County, Dandong City, the Sino-Korean Friendship Qianyangxiang, Dunggou County, and scenes of a joint friendship gathering of children in Sinuiji and Dandong held on the Amnok River on the occasion of the June 1 International Children's Day last year. The documentary film ended with a close-up of a portrait of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song on the screen.

The documentary film "Brotherly Feelings" screened by the Chinese television made televiewers of our country deeply feel the warm sentiments of Korea-China friendship coming into fuller blossom each day.

VRPR DIALOGUE ON ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE ANNIVERSARY

SK071135 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Unidentified station announcer and "commentator Kim" dialogue]

[Text] [Announcer] In this hour, I will discuss with station commentator Kim the 36th anniversary of the 7 February anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. How are you, commentator Kim?

[Kim] How are you?

[Announcer] Today, 7 February, marks the 36th anniversary of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. I think that, greeting this significant day, it is very meaningful to recall the patriotic anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

Therefore, in this hour, I would like to discuss with you the 7 February anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation which was recorded as a great event in the history of our nation. Would you, then, briefly explain why this struggle took place?

[Kim] In a word, this struggle was staged because of the brutal military government rule of the U.S. imperialists who illegally occupied this land by force and their cunning maneuvers to divide our nation permanently into two. As we know, from the first day of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of this land under the mask of liberators, our masses began to valiantly stage a struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

While suppressing with bayonets the just struggle of our masses for national salvation, the U.S. imperialist aggressors illegally presented the question of the Korean peninsula to the United Nations in a bid to justify their occupation of South Korea and to seek national division in this land.

The U.S. imperialists then fabricated the so-called Special Commission on Korea at the United Nations and, through this organization, tried to establish a reactionary, pro-U.S., separate government through Syngman Rhee -- a faithful stooge tamed by the United States -- trampling underfoot the unanimous desire of our masses to establish a unified government through a general election in the North and South in the autumn of 1948.

[Announcer] In other words, the struggle at that time can be said to have been an eruption of the pent-up resentment of our masses against the barbarous U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial slavery and their maneuvers for national division.

[Kim] That's right.

[Announcer] Would you describe how our masses struggled at that time?

[Kim] This anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and against colonial slavery began with the arrival in Seoul of the so-called Special UN Commission on Korea. In other words, on 8 January 1948, patriotic workers at the Kyongsong textile plant in Yongdongpo, Seoul, and at many other plants throughout the country staged demonstrations and general strikes, opposing the arrival of the Special UN Commission on Korea in South Korea. With this as a fuse, the flames of the workers' struggle rapidly expanded throughout South Korea.

On 7 February 1948, more than 100,000 workers in various fields, including railroads, communications, and maritime activities, staged general strikes in some 40 major cities, including Seoul, Inchon, Pusan, Taegu, Chonju, and Kwangju. These workers attacked police stations, killed vicious policemen, government officials, and pro-U.S. reactionaries, and destroyed many government office buildings, transportation facilities, and many other major installations. They were shouting such slogans as "U.S. troops, go home," "We oppose the Special UN Commission on Korea, a UN organization which tries to seek the division of the Korea peninsula," "We oppose the establishment of a separate government in South Korea," "The government should be transferred to the people's committee," "We want a land reform under the principle of free confiscation and free distribution," and "We want democratization in schools."

[Announcer] It is said that those who participated in the struggle were not only workers, but also many other people of all strata in the country, including peasants, youths, and students. Is this true?

[Kim] Yes, it is true. Frightened by the massive struggle of people from all strata, the U.S. imperialist aggressors and traitor Syngman Rhee tried to block our masses' righteous and just struggle by means of barbarous suppression and murderous atrocities.

But our masses never gave in and, instead, continued their anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation for almost 3 months. I think that the 7 February anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation was indeed a righteous and sacred anti-U.S. resistance which exposed the U.S. aggressors' true color to the world and which dealt serious blows to the U.S. maneuvers for division of our country. At the same time, this struggle was a righteous struggle which fully demonstrated our masses' patriotic spirit and their firm determination to drive out the U.S. aggressors and to achieve the independence and sovereignty of the country and its reunification.

[Announcer] I agree with you. Now, almost 36 long years have passed since the 7 February anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. Yet the tragedy of national division still continues in this land and our masses are still suffering under the colonial slavery of the U.S. imperialists.

[Kim] Yes, that is true. Suppressing our masses' sacred and patriotic anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation for 36 long years, the U.S. aggressors still occupy this land and exercise brutal and barbarous colonial rule over South Korea. They frantically obstruct our country's reunification.

The United States has taken as the basic strategy of its policy toward the Korean peninsula creating two Koreas and has perpetrated all sorts of maneuvers to perpetuate national division.

While supporting by all means the murderous Chon Tu-hwan ring, the U.S. imperialists have, through the brutal Chon Tu-hwan ring, arrested, detained, executed, and slaughtered patriotic masses of all strata and democratic personages calling for national sovereignty, democratization of society, and national reunification. They have gone as far as to openly clamor about the permanent stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea while stepping up reinforcement of the combat capabilities of U.S. forces in South Korea and the South Korean Army. Thus, they are now frantically preparing for a war of northward invasion.

[Announcer] Far from withdrawing their forces from South Korea, the U.S. imperialists have increased their armed aggression forces in South Korea on a large scale and have dragged into this land various types of nuclear weapons and military equipment. Thus, they have reduced this land to a powder magazine of war and a stockpile base for nuclear weapons. At present, they not only plan to drag in even Pershing II missiles and neutron weapons, but are also staging a power-reeking war exercise for northward invasion.

[Kim] Yes, you are right. The U.S. imperialist aggressors, who have staged a large scale "Team Spirit" joint military exercise every year, have been staging the "Team Spirit-84" South Korea-U.S. joint military exercise, the largest-ever in history, since 1 February, mobilizing more troops and military equipment than were mobilized in the exercise conducted last year. Thus, they are intensifying the situation on the Korean peninsula and leading it to the brink of war. Because of this, at present, South Korea [hanguk] has been placed under a touch-and-go situation in which a war may break out at any moment.

[Announcer] Reviewing this situation, it is clear that without ending the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule there and smashing their schemes to create two Koreas and to provoke a new war, our nation's sovereignty, the country's peace, and its democratization cannot be achieved.

[Kim] Yes, that's right. In order to achieve the urgent desire of our masses for peace on the Korean peninsula and its independent and peaceful reunification at the earliest possible date, the proposal for tripartite talks, advanced recently by the North, should be realized.

This proposal is the most just and reasonable one, reflecting the urgent desire of our masses and today's tense situation. It is also a peace-loving and patriotic proposal to provide conditions for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

Therefore, not only for the early realization of the proposal for tripartite talks, but also for the achievement of independence, democracy, and national reunification at the earliest possible date, our masses should stage a nationwide resistance for national salvation under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence as displayed in the 7 February national salvation struggle 36 years ago.

[Announcer] Yes, you are right. Our masses should firmly unite as one and vigorously stage the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation. Thank you.

PROPOSALS FOR 4-WAY, 6-WAY TALKS VIEWED AS 'NONSENSE'

SK080153 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Article by a Mr Yi, a dismissed professor in Chongno District, Seoul, from the "Outcry of the Masses" Program: "We should Actively Respond to Tripartite Talks"]

[Text] While being briefed on the policy projects for this year by the foreign minister on 3 February, Chon Tu-hwan babbled that the North-South dialogue should be actively promoted through talks between parties concerned based on the principle of national self-determination; war on the Korean peninsula should be averted by hook or by crook to ensure a way for peaceful unification; and the only way to this end is dialogue between the North and the South. His remarks cannot be viewed as proceeding from an intention to genuinely avert war and achieve the country's peaceful reunification.

The North has recently demanded that tripartite talks, the most realistic, reasonable overture for national salvation and reunification, be held to remove the danger of war and tensions which have been created in the country and to promote peaceful reunification. The North's proposal for tripartite talks is thought to be the most realistic formula of negotiations to peacefully settle the question of the Korean peninsula.

This notwithstanding, instead of positively responding to the North's tripartite talks proposal, which is being fully welcomed by the masses at home and abroad, Chon Tu-hwan is raving about talks between the parties concerned.

As is well known, the danger of war has increased in this land and a grave obstacle has been placed in the path of the country's reunification. The important cause of this is the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for war and division.

The United States has deployed about 40,000 U.S. troops and numerous nuclear weapons in this land and has blocked the country's reunification, interfering in internal affairs, holding real power, including the prerogative of supreme command over the South Korean Army, in South Korea.

For this reason, however much effort the authorities in the North and the South may exert while sitting face to face and holding dialogue, they could neither avert the danger of war which is increasing daily on the Korean peninsula nor open a way for independent reunification.

As proposed by the North, the tripartite talks should be held to remove the danger of war from this land and promote peaceful reunification.

Only when the tripartite talks are held to sign a peace agreement between Korea and the United States, to discuss the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, and to adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South can the question of the Korean peninsula be settled in a peaceful manner.

A peace agreement between Korea and the United States and a treaty of nonaggression [pulgachim choyak] between the North and the South should be concluded for peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula at the present time, thus providing a guarantee for peace and conditions for a reunification dialogue. This is thought to be the most realistic way.

The so-called four-way talks, six-way talks, or the like which the authorities have advanced, are nonsense [tangchi anun sori]. No country other than the United States has stationed its troops in the land of South Korea and has created the danger of war. The United States is the only country involved in the daily increasing and aggravated tension in our country. Under these circumstances, no other country will sit with the United States to discuss the question of the Korean peninsula.

It is natural for the United States and the North to hold talks in order to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. South Korea also should participate in the tripartite talks as another party and adopt a declaration of nonaggression with the North.

If the ruling authorities genuinely want peace and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula, they should actively respond to the tripartite talks.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring turns out to reject the North's fair, aboveboard, and realistic proposal for tripartite talks, it will not escape greater denunciation as a group of war maniacs and splittists from the masses at home and abroad.

INDIVIDUALS CITED ON KPA ORDER, 'TEAM SPIRIT-84'

People's Committee Official

SK080221 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0103 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Talk by Paek Hak-yun, vice chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee -- recorded]

[Text] Having heard a report on a joint meeting of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and Central Military Commission, all of our citizens in Pyongyang are enraged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, who are running amok to provoke a new war, instead of responding to our proposal for holding a tripartite meeting. They are overflowing with a burning resolve to safeguard the socialist fatherland at the cost of their lives by coping with the rascals' maneuvers.

A joint meeting of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and Central Military Commission, which was held on 4 February, adopted the letter of the party Central Committee to all party members to cope with the exigent situation which has developed in our country because of the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-84" launched by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique on 1 February.

The WPK Central Military Commission issued the order of the KPA supreme commander to all KPA units, the People's Security Forces, the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, and the Red Youth Guards on increasing revolutionary vigilance and on strengthening a military posture for mobilization against a possible armed attack by the U.S. imperialists. This is a self-defense measure designed to cope with the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to provoke a war.

The recent meeting of the DPRK Central People's Committee and the SPA Standing Committee and the Third Session of the Seventh SPA advanced a proposal for holding a tripartite meeting by allowing the South Korean authorities to participate in talks between us and the United States to discuss the matters of signing a peace agreement between Korea and the United States as a new step for peacefully solving the Korean question, of withdrawing U.S. forces from South Korea, and of adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and South. These meetings then urged the United States and the South Korean authorities to respond to the proposal on the tripartite talks.

Our proposal on the tripartite talks, which is significant in marking a turning point in peacefully solving the Korean question, is a peaceful, patriotic, and nation-saving one for eliminating tension on the Korean peninsula and the source of war, for preserving peace in Asia and the world, and for making a breakthrough in the cause of reunification -- the supreme, long-cherished desire of our people. Instead of responding to our fair, just proposal, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have brazenly reacted with maneuvers for war by staging the joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-84." This is a wicked challenge to all the Korean people who demand peace on the Korean peninsula and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and is a grave threat to peace in Asia and the world.

The military exercise being staged by the enemy is the product of the policy for aggression and war brazenly pursued by the U.S. imperialists against us.

The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of creating the danger of war in our country and of increasing tension. As is known, the U.S. imperialists have deployed their troops in South Korea for 40 years, ever since World War II. It is the U.S. imperialists who are taking command of war exercises in South Korea. It is the U.S. imperialists who have supplied armaments to the South Korean puppet armed forces and who have instigated them to engage in military confrontation against the northern half of the republic. The U.S. imperialists are the ringleaders of hindering Korea's reunification and of imposing misfortunes on the Korean people. They are the arch enemy of the Korean people.

Our people love peace; they do not want war. However, we will never allow the U.S. imperialists to invade our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The current situation urges us to further increase revolutionary vigilance and to always take a vigilant posture for mobilization.

We will keenly watch the enemy's reckless invasion and their wicked maneuvers for provocations and will more firmly make complete political and ideological preparations to take the initiative in coping with any situation whatsoever. If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique light the fuse of war on the Korean peninsula, we will safeguard the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains at the cost of our lives and with the might of firm unity around the party and the leader. In particular, we will firmly defend the revolutionary capital, in which our revolutionary staff headquarters is situated.

By more deeply showing loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center and by firmly taking a vigilant posture for mobilization, we will fan the flames of creating the speed of the 1980's to more vigorously forge ahead with production and construction.

County Party Official

SK080041 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2327 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Statement by Yi Chong-chun, responsible secretary of the WPK Kaechon County Committee, South Pyongan Province -- announcer-read]

[Text] Having heard a report on a joint meeting of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and Central Military Commission, all party members and workers in Kaechon County are enraged at the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, who are frantically running amok to provoke a new war, for not responding to our proposal for holding a tripartite meeting. They are overflowing with a burning resolve to safeguard the socialist fatherland, at the cost of their lives, against the rascals' maneuvers.

The joint military exercise called "Team Spirit-84," which is being staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique, is a preliminary war and is a nuclear test war designed to complete a war preparation posture against us. We resolutely protest and denounce the indiscrete, aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to wickedly challenge all the Korean people who demand peace on the Korean peninsula and the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification and to gravely threaten peace in Asia and the world by staging the joint military exercises called "Team Spirit-84." We are completely ready, politically and ideologically, to safeguard the socialist fatherland and the revolutionary gains at the cost of our lives.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To vigorously forge ahead with our revolution in today's complicated and strained situation, we should hold aloft the revolutionary banner of the *chuche* idea and further strengthen our revolutionary ranks politically and ideologically.

By strengthening indoctrination on the *chuche* idea among party members and workers, the Kaechon County party committee will help them firmly believe in the *chuche* idea, think and act in accordance with the requirements of the *chuche* idea, and have a firm stand and view that they do not know any other ideas except for the *chuche* idea. By steadily conducting indoctrination on loyalty to the party and the leader among party members and workers through various forms and methods, the county party committee will help all of them resolutely struggle to attain the final victory of the *chuche* cause, firmly united around the great leader and the glorious party center.

The current situation urges us to further increase revolutionary vigilance and to always take a vigilant posture for mobilization. By organizing the work of explaining among all of the party members and workers the letter from the party Central Committee, which was adopted at a joint meeting of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and Central Military Commission, the county party committee will thoroughly take measures to help them keenly watch the enemy's reckless, aggressive maneuvers, which have assumed a brazen nature with the passage of time, and take the initiative in coping with any unexpected situations. At the same time, it will help all units more vigorously struggle to implement the great leader's instructions in his New Year message and the decision of the eighth meeting of the sixth party Central Committee.

Although the U.S. imperialists have stepped up their maneuvers for war, wielding weapons in South Korea, our stand for peacefully solving the Korean question through a tripartite meeting has not changed. The U.S. imperialists should stop their war maneuvers and respond to our proposal.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S.-JAPAN JOINT EXERCISE

SK080519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0401 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary says that the U.S.-Japan joint air force exercise in Japan is part of the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises and aimed at perfecting the joint operational posture of the United States and Japan in a "preliminary nuclear war" and "test nuclear war."

Noting that the current U.S.-Japan joint air force exercise is a product of the nuclear collusion between the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionary ruling circles, the author of the commentary says: From the beginning the Japanese reactionaries have had their share in the "Team Spirit" military exercises under various names.

The participation of the Japanese reactionaries in the current U.S.-Japan joint military exercise is nothing but a military action in other "theatre" in the "Team Spirit 84" joint military rehearsal.

The label of "annual exercise" of the air forces of the two countries the U.S. and Japanese military bosses put on the current exercise is a mere camouflage for misleading public opinion at home and abroad denouncing the U.S.-Japan collusion under a three-way military alliance, the Japanese militarists' overseas expansion and reinvasion of our country.

The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are more frequently staging aggressive military exercises, claiming that "joint efforts" and "continued joint exercises" alone will enable them to perfect an operational posture to meet the demand of modern warfare and "achieve their aim."

Military action, however, will not solve any problem but only aggravate the situation. The U.S. and Japanese reactionaries had better bear in mind how the advocates of strength met their doomsday.

ENTRY OF U.S. SUBMARINES INTO JAPANESE WATERS HITS

SK080455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialists' nuclear-powered submarine "Tunny" entered Yokosuka, a U.S. naval base, on February 1 to be followed by another nuclear-powered submarine, "Pollack," on February 4, according to a report. The latter, a 3,750-ton pirate ship, like "Tunny" entered there under the pretext of "the rest of its crewmen."

As is known, there is going on in South Korea the unprecedented-in-scope "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises with the mobilization of large forces more than 200,000 strong, while more than 280 warplanes of the U.S. and Japanese Air Force are staging massive joint military exercises in the sea off Shikoku, Japan, for naval and air operations with the destroyers as imaginary targets.

At such a time the U.S. imperialist pirate ships are entering Japanese ports one on the heel of the other. This shows how maliciously the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are trying to hasten on an overall scale the preparations for igniting another war in Korea in the sky, the land and the sea.

NODONG SINMUN VIEWS JAPAN'S MILITARY SPENDING

Nakasone Remarks Hit

SK050908 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0900 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 5 (KCNA) -- The Nakasone Cabinet and the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan discarded the preceding stand of keeping Japan's military expenditure below one percent of the GNP and decided to allow it to be drastically increased above this level. Branding the decision as a product of the U.S.-toeing line of the Japanese reactionaries, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN Sunday says:

The U.S. imperialists have seized upon every opportunity to force Japan to increase its military expenditure above the one percent level of the GNP, increase the speed of the execution of the arms buildup program in fiscal 1983-1987 and strengthen its capacities to "defend 1,000-mile sea routes from the Japanese shore."

Yielding to this demand, the Japanese reactionaries are rushing headlong along the road of arms buildup commensurate with their overseas advance with much talk about strengthened "U.S.-Japan military cooperation" and introduction of military equipment suited to the "characteristics of modern warfare." Nakasone in his talks with Reagan last year "promised" him to accept with pleasure the U.S. imperialists' demand for Japan's military buildup and carry it into practice.

The afore-said decision of the Japanese reactionaries proves with added clarity that they are making desperate efforts to realize their foolish dream of the "Greater East Asia Coprosperity Sphere" by actively participating in the execution of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

In this Nakasone stands stark naked as a militarist fanatic obsessed with wild ambition for reinvasion and as a faithful junior ally of the U.S. imperialists.

'Arms Buildup Budget' Scored

SK070444 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1531 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in an article says that this year's budget of Japan is a rearmament budget directly reflecting the Japanese militarists' ambition for overseas expansion and an arms buildup budget for "building a military power."

The author of the article says: Compiling the budget for fiscal 1984 recently, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles decided to allot a huge amount to the tune of 2,934,600 million yen, an increase of 6.55 percent above the 1983's for military spendings. This is 180,000 million yen greater than that of the last fiscal year, or nearly double the military expenses of 1976, the peak year in the annual amount in the fourth arms buildup plan.

Originally a militarist, Nakasone talked about "peace Constitution," ranting that Japan would not become a "military power" from the first days of his assumption of office.

But in actuality he zealously followed the "line of building a military power", turning an "entirely defensive strategy" into a "forestalling attack strategy", increasing military spendings and introducing armaments commensurate with the new "strategy."

Recently the Liberal-Democratic Party of Japan decided to change the old position of limiting Japan's military spendings below one percent of the gross national product and sharply increase them above the limit line. The "arms buildup budget" of Japan for fiscal 1984 is fraught with a grave danger. This can be clearly seen in the list of attack weapons the Japanese Defence Agency plans to reinforce with this year's "arms buildup budget." Included in the list are "Harpoon" ship-ship missiles, missile escort ships, 8,000 ton naval supply ships, submarines, "F-15" fighter-bombers, etc.

The Japanese reactionaries' plan to reinforce means of attack with their military spendings proceeds precisely from their wild ambition for overseas expansion. The Japanese militarists try to realise their ambition for overseas expansion, reinvasion of South Korea in particular, by involving themselves in the U.S. imperialists' war strategy.

They try to reestablish their economic and military domination over Asia and, further, ride roughshod over this area, by converting Japan not only into an "economic power" but also into a "military power." This is an aggressive plan going against the trend of the times.

CHON'S ATTEMPT TO GUIDE DISMISSED STUDENTS SCORNE

SK080601 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 6 Feb 84

[NODONG SINMUN 7 February commentary: "An Intolerable Insult"]

[Text] On 3 February, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, saying that South Korean students are criticizing the system and are cherishing a radical idea because they do not know the situation and because they have intellectual curiosity, told figures from various social circles to help them understand their mistakes. After having been briefed by the minister of justice on the plan for the affairs of his ministry for the new year, the puppet traitor raved in this way, with a mixture of feelings of discontent and admonition.

The puppet's picking a quarrel by describing the movement of the South Korean students as the manifestation of curiosity by ignoring the situation is an intolerable defiling of students and of public opinion at home and abroad. Did the students chant an anti-U.S. slogan of independence without knowing the presence of an independent regime in South Korea? With what curiosity are they struggling under the slogan of repealing a fascist system despite the fact that democracy is fully guaranteed in South Korea? The situation totally contradicts this. South Korea is a U.S. colony. The South Korean regime is merely a marionette which is dancing in tune with the U.S. imperialists' policy for aggression and war.

Although the puppets boisterously pretend that they are following the course of democracy, babbling about commutation, about the lifting of the political ban, and about the reinstatement of dismissed professors and students, the South Korean situation has disclosed that the bleak, fascist wind of the sword stroke has blown behind the scene of this pretension and that a conspiracy has been conceived to solidify the foundation for long-term power with a deceitful aim for peaceful transfer of power.

Recently, traitor Chon Tu-hwan has been very nervous about the struggle of the South students to demand the reinstatement of all the dismissed students -- the struggle which has been staged since his announcement on the reinstatement of dismissed students. This struggle is the result of the puppet's prevention of students from returning to school by inventing an unjust excuse while verbally raving about the reinstatement of students only. This struggle is also the result of their expelling of students from campuses.

The puppets will be unable to make an excuse for such an undemocratic situation only by babbling about the autonomous measure of the university authorities.

The aim of the puppet traitor's babbling about the South Korean students who have risen in a righteous struggle is to suppress their antifascist spirit, to achieve secure power, and to fulfill a wild desire for long-term power.

Instead of presumptuously trying to indoctrinate someone, traitor Chon Tu-hwan should stop the treachery which runs counter to the demand of students and people. If not, he will be unable to stop the advancing struggle of the students and the people, no matter what threat of bayonets and what deceitful method of pacification he may use.

ARRESTS DURING SOUTH'S RESIDENCE CARD RENEWAL HIT

SK080421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique rounded up more than 140,000 guiltless people during the renewal of "residence cards", according to an AP report from Seoul. This fact was disclosed on February 6 in an announcement of the puppet police.

The puppet clique renewed "residence cards" all over South Korea from November last year to the end of January this year to bind the people more tightly to the fascist system. Issuance of new cards required residents to appear in person to have their fingerprints taken, and in the process many were caught on preposterous charges of "past offenses." AP said that they still were looking for another 21,000 who failed to turn up.

This shows that in the renewal of "residence cards" the traitor Chon Tu-hwan sought the criminal aim of breaking the ever-mounting sentiments of anti-U.S., the anti-puppet struggle among the people and cracking down upon the patriotic people who went against the grain with them.

ETHIOPIAN PARTY ORGANIZATION DELEGATION VISITS

Arrival Reported

SK040447 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia headed by Shimelis Mazengia, member of the Central Committee and head of the Ideological Department of the Commission, arrived in Pyongyang on February 3 by plane.

It was met at the airport by Kang Sok-sung, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and director of the party history institute, and persons concerned.

WPK Fetes Group

SK040501 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet at the Oknyu restaurant on the evening of February 3 in honour of the delegation of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia headed by Shimelis Mazengia, member of the Central Committee and head of the Ideological Department of the commission.

Kang Sok-sung, member of the WPK Central Committee and director of the party history institute, spoke at the banquet. He said:

The significant meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the outstanding leader of the Ethiopian people, in Pyongyang in October last year was a historic event which marked an epochal occasion in the development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

The Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and the industrious Ethiopian people under the correct leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, their outstanding leader, have registered great success in the struggle for consolidating national independence and building an advanced socialist society.

In the course of actively carrying out socio-economic reforms in all fields of social life in your country, the broad masses of people were more firmly united around your Commission for Organising the Party and a solid political foundation was laid for founding the party.

Your country, the chairman-nation of the Organisation of African Unity, is greatly contributing to the just cause of the complete liberation and unity of the African Continent, he noted.

He declared: We will as ever more make all efforts possible to constantly develop and consolidate the friendly and cooperative relations established between Korea and Ethiopia on the road of the struggle against imperialism and for independence and socialism.

Head of the delegation Shimelis Mazengia spoke next. He said: Thanks to mutual understanding and comradely relationship between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam we have scored many successes in political, economic and cultural spheres over the last few months.

All the experiences we learned from the Korean people will be a great help to us in carrying out the historic task of founding the party. We are very grateful to the party and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their aid to our Ethiopian people. He expressed the hope that Korea would be reunified peacefully free from foreign interference.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, the outstanding leader of the Ethiopian people.

Talks Held With WPK

SK060358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA) -- Talks were held in Pyongyang on February 5 between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia.

Present there on our side were Kang Sok-sung, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and director of the party history institute, and personages concerned, and on the opposite side were the members of the delegation of the Commission for Organising the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia headed by Shimelis Mazengia, member of the Central Committee and head of the Ideological Department of the Commission.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Kim Il-song

SK071605 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on February 6 received the delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Shimelis Mazengia, member of the Central Committee of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia and head of the Ideological Department of the Commission. Also on hand were Comrade Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kang Sok-sung, director of the party history institute.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

KIM YONG-NAM GREETES NEWLY-APPOINTED CAR MINISTER

SK080433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 8 (KCNA) -- Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam sent a message of greetings to Clement Michael Pascal Nga Gii-Voeto upon the latter's appointment as minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation of the Central African Republic.

The message wished the Central African minister success at his new post.

DAILIES ON SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTH AFRICAN PEOPLE

SK070537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA) -- Dailies here today dedicate articles to the day of international solidarity with the South African people.

On this day the Korean people express militant greetings and firm solidarity for the fighting South African people, the author of the NODONG SINMUN article says, and continues:

The struggle of the African people against imperialism and colonialism and for the final liquidation of colonialism from the African Continent is the most righteous one that accords with the demand of the times and the aspirations of the people. Today the South African people are vigorously waging a sacred struggle for freedom and liberation, supported and encouraged by the world's progressive people.

The South African racists, with the active backing of the U.S. imperialists, are ceaselessly driving huge armed forces of aggression into Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe and other frontline states and barbarously bombing the residential quarters.

The South African racist clique is denounced and rejected as a vicious enemy endangering peace and security on the African Continent and barring the just cause of the people as they are actively serving the imperialists, the U.S. imperialists in particular, as a special detachment in their aggression and intervention.

Noting that the fourth summit of African countries expressed solidarity with the fighting Southern African peoples, the paper further says:

The "mediation" and "peace efforts" advertized by the U.S. imperialists are nothing but an empty slogan to deceive the people.

If the African peoples wage a more valiant struggle in firm unity, they will be able to break off the talons of aggression and intervention of the imperialists in all parts of Africa and greet the dawn of complete liberation. Our people will as ever extend firm support and solidarity for the Southern African peoples in their righteous struggle.

The author of a MINJU CHOSON article holds that with no machination can the South African racists bar the just struggle of the South African people for freedom and liberation.

FUNCTIONS, ACCOLADES ON KIM CHONG-IL BIRTHDAY NOTED

Foreign Functions Held

SK021023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 2 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA) -- Functions were held in various countries to celebrate the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A seminar on the subject "a great teacher of journalists" was held in India on January 19. Placed on platform of the hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Present there were Indian journalists who had attended the world conference of journalists against imperialism and for friendship and peace, reporters in New Delhi and men of culture and art.

Speeches were made there. The speakers referred to the tremendous ideological and theoretical feats performed by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and his imperishable achievements in carrying out the revolutionary cause of chuche. They also praised the noble traits and virtues of the dear leader.

They unanimously said that he propounded a chuche-oriented idea on publication and has developed the publishing work on to a new higher stage by brilliantly applying it. He shows warmest love and kindness for men of the press, they stressed. A poem praising the dear leader was recited there.

A Korean film show was arranged at the Pochonbo library in Cuba on January 20 and a Korean film week opened with due ceremony at the Samtrita middle school in Cotonou, Benin, on January 24. The Korean film "The 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the Republic" was screened there.

Foreign Media, Individuals Cited

SK071029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA) -- A large number of revolutionary peoples and publications of the world are highly lauding the immortal revolutionary feats of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and his wise leadership and noble virtues on the occasion of the holiday of February, his birthday.

February 16, the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is "a most significant holiday not only of the Korean people but also of the world people", they say, and extend highest honour and warmest congratulations to him.

Angel Castro Lavarello, chairman of the Peru-Korea Institute of Culture and Friendship, said: February 16, the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, is a most significant holiday not only of the Korean people but also of the world people. On the occasion of this significant holiday I extend highest honour and thanks to Comrade Kim Chong-il, the outstanding leader of the era of chajusong (independence).

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is a wise leader of the Korean people who is carrying forward the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to accomplishment and an outstanding leader of the world revolution.

The Guyanese paper GUYANA CHRONICLE said: February 16 is the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. On this occasion the Korean people and the progressive people of the world extend highest honour and warmest congratulations to him with boundless respect and reverence.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il enjoys absolute leadership authority and prestige and his august name, together with that of the great leader President Kim Il-song, is a symbol of hope and future.

T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, said: His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a paragon of chuche-type revolutionaries and greatest leaders. Wherever he gives guidance a new history of great changes and epochal turn is opened. Brilliant footmarks of the energetic guidance of His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader, are found in all places where leaps and miracles are effected. Indeed, His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il is a genius of leadership and sagacious leader who is possessed of outstanding leadership art.

B.C. Gupta, chairman of the Delhi Chuche Idea Study Society of India, said: There are many leaders of the people in the world and every country has a leader. But nowhere in the world one can find such leader as the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il who is dedicating his all to succeeding the road of His Excellency Kim Il-song, the great leader, wholly inheriting the noble traits of him who founded the great chuche idea, presents men as the most valuable beings and has been devoting his whole life to provide an independent and creative life to them.

As they have a true leader of people in the person of His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il the Korean people are very happy and their future is bright.

The Ghanaian paper GHANAIAN TIMES said: On the occasion of the auspicious holiday of February, the world's progressive people, together with the Korean people, extend highest glory and warmest congratulations to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and heartily wish him good health and a long life.

NODONG SINMUN CALLS FOR IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING

SK041705 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1614 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN in an editorial today calls for constantly deepening ideological education among the party members and working people through films.

It says: The drive for following the examples of the leading characters of films is an original mighty method of ideological education created and practised by our party. It is a method of educating the broad masses through vivid artistic depiction and powerfully organizing and mobilizing them in the implementation of the party policy.

Our party has seen to it that ideological education through films was constantly strengthened among the party members and working people. Last year in particular, it advanced a policy of waging an all-party drive for following the examples of the leading characters of films and guided its implementation. This brought a new turn in the ideological and mental traits of the party members and working people and their style of work and made the whole society replete with the revolutionary spirit of struggling with all devotion for the party and the leader, and the fatherland and the people.

The vast revolutionary tasks facing us at present and the prevailing situation demand us to further deepen ideological education through films.

These years many feature films portraying indomitable revolutionary fighters have been produced under the party's guidance and widely screened.

In following the examples of the indomitable revolutionary fighters portrayed in the films our party advanced a policy of deepening this work in a concrete way to suit the characteristics of different strata.

To make the people learn from the indomitable revolutionary fighters by powerfully conducting the drive for following the examples of the leading characters of films is an important work for strengthening our party and revolutionary ranks in every way and vigorously pushing ahead with socialist construction.

The editorial calls for thoroughly implementing the party's policy of actively waging the drive for following the examples of the leading characters of films at all units and thereby creating a revolutionary atmosphere in the whole country and effecting a constant upsurge in socialist construction.

'SPEED BATTLE' IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION VIEWED

SK041715 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1620 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA) -- The working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have brought about a great upswing on all fronts of socialist construction by waging the speed campaign.

Proud reports have come one after another entering the new year -- coal output in January this year was 8.3 percent up on the January plan last year at the coal mines under the Ministry of Coal Industry, construction speed in the Sunchon District, Nampo lockgate and steel shop No 3 of the Kim Chaek iron works is double that at the end of last year; the daily electric power output is 4 million kwh more than in the same period last year in power industry; the constructors of the second-stage project of the Changgwang Street in Pyongyang assemble one storey in one day and a half on an average in the construction of a high-rise apartment house of 50,000 square metres in total floor space extending 300 metres of length.

All these innovative successes on the five district fronts of Sunchon, Anju, Chongjin, Nampo and Hamhung and all other areas are registered in the fierce flames of the struggle for the creation of the "speed of the 80s" kindled by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Korean economy continues developing at a high rate. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward the original theory and policy of the speed campaign as the basic form of battle in socialist construction, which helps achieve highest successes in quantity and quality in the shortest period possible, and personally created a brilliant example of it.

He initiated the "70 days' battle" in 1974 and personally led it to victory in its van. In the period of the battle the industrial output grew 70 percent on an average. This made a new breakthrough in fulfilling the six-year plan (1971-1976) one year and four months ahead of schedule. The Korean industry developed at the high rate of 15.9 percent on an annual average in the 1970s.

Korea entered a period of a new great national prosperity in the 1980s. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward the slogan "Let us create the 'speed of the 80s' in the spirit of the period of the great upswing of Chollima" and roused the whole party and the entire people in the attainment of the ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction in the 1980s.

Unprecedented miracles were wrought first in the construction of the capital under the rare leadership of the dear leader guiding the people with bold operations, amazing mobilizing capacity and extraordinary sweep. To cite typical examples, the Kim Il-song stadium with an accommodation of 100,000 was completed in four months, the Tower of Chuche Idea 170 meters high and the Arch of Triumph 60 metres high in less than two years and the Grand People's Study House nearly 100,000 square metres in total floor space one year and nine months. They became a model of the "speed of the 80s", the new miraculous speed of Chollima spurred on by the speed campaign. In the flames of the struggle to create the "speed of the 80s", the gross industrial output value in 1982 jumped 16.8 percent above the previous year.

Production capacity largely increased and production recorded a high-rate growth in industry and agriculture and other domains of the national economy last year. Over 900 factories and enterprises, more than 7,000 workshops and work teams and above 150,000 working people have already fulfilled their assignments under the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984).

The ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction are being successfully attained.

INVESTMENT, CONSTRUCTION IN POWER INDUSTRY REVIEWED

SK310817 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 31 Jan 84

[Text] Pyongyang January 31 (KCNA) -- Korea will increase this year investments in the power industry 22 percent above last year.

This year the existing generating equipment will be operated at full capacity to boost power output at maximum and, at the same time, the capacities of the Pukchang and Pyongyang thermal power stations be expanded and the construction of the Wiwon and Taechon power stations and the Chongjin thermal power plant be accelerated to put them into commissioning ahead of the set time.

The construction of the Anju thermal power plant with a rated capacity of 1.2 million kw will begin this year and that of medium- and small-scale power stations will be also actively promoted.

Last year the construction of the Taedonggang power station with a capacity of 200,000 kw and the Ponghwa lockgate power station was completed and they were put into commissioning.

The capacity expansion projects of the existing thermal power plants and the construction of hydraulic power stations made successful headway. And more than 20 medium- and small-scale power stations were built in different parts of the country.

Korea set herself the goal of annually turning out 100,000 million kwh of electricity till the end of the 1980s. When this goal is attained, per capita electricity output will reach 5,200 kwh.

BRIEFS

OLYMPIC GROUP ATTENDS ASSEMBLY -- Pyongyang February 2 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kim Yu-son, its chairman and member of the International Olympic Committee, left here on February 1 to attend the 87th General Assembly of the International Olympic Committee to be held in Yugoslavia. It was seen off at the airport by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; Kim Tok-chun, vice-chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee; and Ljupco Tavciovski, Yugoslav ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 1 Feb 84 SK]

CHIN CLARIFIES GOVERNMENT STAND ON N-S TALKS

SK071259 Seoul YONHAP in English 1249 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister Chin Ui-chong Tuesday had an interview with visiting General Manager Tranggono of Indonesia's ANTARA NEWS AGENCY and clarified the South Korean Government's stand on the solution of the inter-Korean question through direct talks between the top authorities of two Koreas.

Describing the Pyongyang-proposed tripartite talks as a "purely temporary, makeshift" to patch up the difficult situation stemming from the Rangoon terrorist bombing last October, Chin said the Korean problem should be solved by the Korean people themselves through peaceful means. The Korean Government and people are heartily grateful for the deep condolence and encouragement Indonesia extended to Korea when a Korean air liner was shot down by the Soviet Union last September and 17 ranking government officials were killed in the Rangoon bombing attack, Chin told Tranggono.

During the 50-minute interview, Tranggono, expressing his hope for stepped-up economic cooperation between the two countries, said that the future prospects of bilateral economic cooperation are very bright as was evinced by the long-term liquefied natural gas supply contract between the two countries.

Prior to the interview, Tranggono, who flew into Seoul Monday for a week-long visit at the invitation of the Korean Government, met with Unification Minister Son Chae-sik and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong.

MALTA REPORTED IN TURMOIL OVER PACT WITH NORTH

SK080841 Seoul YONHAP in English 0757 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP) -- The political situation in the island country of Malta has deteriorated greatly since the country's opposition party disclosed that the government had signed a secret military agreement with North Korea, reports sent to the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

According to the reports from several South Korean embassies in Europe, Malta's opposition Nationalist Party is conducting a political offensive against the Labor Party-led government, and has condemned the secret pact signed without parliamentary approval. The opposition camp has accused the government of violating Malta's Constitution, which provides for parliamentary approval of agreements signed with foreign countries.

The Maltese Government reportedly signed the military pact in July 1982. The agreement called for North Korea to supply weapons and ammunition to the nation and provided for Pyongyang to train the Maltese army and police.

The European Policy Committee of the European Democrat Union (EDU) has decided to protest against the Maltese Government over the pact before the European Community's European Parliament and the Council of Europe's Parliament Assembly, the reports said. Some European newspapers, including London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH and Vienna's DIE PRESSE, reported last year that the close relationship between Malta and North Korea was worrisome because North Korea may use the Mediterranean island as a relaying point for its military supplies to other nations.

Malta established diplomatic ties with South Korea in 1965 and had continued friendly relations until 1971 when the leftist Labor Party won the general election and took over power. The Labor Party-led government set up diplomatic relationship with North Korea in 1971.

TENNIS OFFICIAL CONFIRMS TENNIS SITE FOR ROK

SK080405 Seoul YONHAP in English 0311 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP) -- The Korean Tennis Association (KTA) Wednesday received a cable from Philippe Chatrier, president of the International Tennis Federation (ITF), confirming that the second eastern zone preliminaries of the Davis Cup would be held in Kunming, Yunnan Province, China. In the cable, Chatrier said the ITF would immediately inform the Korean association of detailed game regulations and matters concerning entry visas for South Korean players and officials after the Chinese Tennis Association informs the ITF about the details.

Meanwhile, ITF's Director Eichi Kawatei of Japan flew into Seoul Tuesday to meet with Korean officials. Kawatei explained to Kim Kye-hwan, vice president of the KTA, the content of the London ITF meeting during which China announced Kunming as the venue of the preliminary games.

OLYMPIC OFFICIAL INVITES YUGOSLAVIAN HOCKEY TEAM

SK080349 Seoul YONHAP in English 0309 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, Feb 7 (YONHAP) -- The president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC) Tuesday invited Yugoslavia's national ice hockey team to play in South Korea at any time in the future, Korean officials said.

No Tae-wu, the SLOOC head, made the invitation during a meeting with Branko Mikulic, president of the Yugoslav Olympic Organizing Committee. Mikulic told No he would discuss the matter with relevant officials and notify Korea of their decision soon.

Meanwhile, the Korean Ice Hockey Association plans to hold an international ice hockey tournament in May in Seoul and hopes the Yugoslav team will participate in the games.

ROK EMBASSY IN LEBANON PREPARED FOR EVACUATION

SK080529 Seoul YONHAP in English 0447 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korea is preparing for an emergency evacuation of its diplomats and residents in Lebanon as the situation in the war-torn country deteriorates, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. "We are closely watching the developments there. We ordered our embassy there to be prepared for an emergency evacuation when necessary in close cooperation with the United States and other friendly nations," he said.

The Korean Embassy in Lebanon has reported to the Foreign Ministry that all Korean diplomats and their dependents, residents, technicians and officials of the Korea trade promotion corporation stationed there are safe, the official said.

DKP ASKS STERN MEASURES AGAINST JAPAN OVER BOOKS

SK071243 Seoul YONHAP in English 1212 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (YONHAP) -- An opposition political party called on the government Tuesday to take prompt and stern measures against Japan for the latter's failure to correct distorted historical accounts of relations between the two countries in its school textbooks.

The Democratic Korea Party denounced in a statement that the results of textbook screening by the Japanese Education Ministry have bared the disguise and whitewashing of Japan's past wrongdoings perpetrated on its neighbors, rather than reflecting its actual history. The statement warned that if the distortions remain unchanged, it may have an adverse impact on the future of Korea-Japan relations. Japan, in the face of mounting criticism from its neighboring countries for its erroneous descriptions of school textbooks, promised to straighten them out in a diplomatic memorandum delivered to Seoul last June.

CHON URGES CONSOLIDATION OF NATIONAL UNITY

SK071125 Seoul YONHAP in English 1119 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday instructed the Culture and Information Ministry to concentrate its publicity activities for this year on further consolidating the national unity and stability.

In view of the forthcoming parliamentary elections, publicity and enlightenment campaigns should be carried out vigorously so that the present hard-won political stability is not injured by the detestable political practices of the past such as overheated electioneering. Under the current constitution, parliamentary elections can be held at any time after October.

The chief executive made these and other remarks after receiving a briefing from Culture and Information Minister Yi Chin-hui on his ministry's major policy guidelines for this year. "It behooves the press to lead and educate the people in the right direction," he said, adding it is most desirable for media organizations to conduct journalistic activities to serve both for their own and national interests. When interests of both parties contradict each other, however, national interests should take precedence over the interests of mass media, Chon emphasized.

The ministry should carry out its economic publicity drive positively to encourage the people to join the national march toward achieving the nation's primary goals of boosting the gross national product to 100 billion U.S. dollars and the per capita gross national product to 2,000 dollars in the near future by increasing national savings, eliminating real-estate speculations and creating an atmosphere for frugality among the people, Chon said. He also directed the ministry to make thorough preparations for the scheduled visit by Pope John Paul II to Seoul in May.

JUSTICE MINISTRY RELEASES 48 STUDENT PRISONERS

SK080330 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Prior to a new semester, the government released 48 student prisoners, who had been imprisoned across the country in connection with their involvement in campus disturbance, by suspending their sentences. At 1000 this morning, Ministry of Justice announced that, to help the student prisoners, who have repented their momentary wrongdoings, continue their study, it had released 48 prisoners who had been arrested in connection with campus turmoil by suspending their sentences. As a result of this measure, all student prisoners who had been arrested in connection with campus disturbance which took place before the first semester of last year, were released.

The Ministry of Justice made clear that this measure of the student prisoner release followed the state draft idea of President Chon Tu-hwan who believes that a scope of harmony and sympathy should be expanded unceasingly so that all people can participate in successfully pushing ahead with the great national task of creating an advanced homeland.

The Ministry of Justice urged the student prisoners released this time to correctly recognize the government's true intention and to devote themselves to advancing along the road of study from which they have been parted for some time. It added that it will also grant another opportunity of clemency to other student prisoners without delay when they have been judged to have genuinely repented their past wrongdoings.

The students released today totalled 48 students from 15 universities -- 8 from Seoul National University, 10 from Songgyungwan University, 5 from Korea University, 3 from Tongguk University, 2 from Konguk University, 4 from Chungnam University, 2 Yonsei University, 2 Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, 1 from Tanguk University, 3 from Chonbuk University, 2 from Sogang University, 2 from Ehwa University, 3 from Chungang University, and 1 from Anyang Holiness Church Seminary.

DKP HEAD SEES ADDITIONAL LIFTING ON POLITICAL BAN

SK062331 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Feb 84 p 1

[By KOREA TIMES Correspondent Yi Chae-mu]

[Text] London -- Rep. Yu Chi-song, president of the major opposition Democratic Korea Party, said that an additional lifting of the political ban will be possible either by the end of February or early March. However, the opposition leader, who is now making an official visit to the United Kingdom, added that he does not know how many former politicians still under the ban will be affected by the second lifting.

In a news conference Monday with reporters who are accompanying the DKP leader, Rep. Yu stressed that there is no reason to hold the forthcoming general elections earlier than the legal time by disbanding the present National Assembly. The opposition leader did not exclude the possibility that the upcoming parliamentary election might be held within this year, either in November or December, saying that the elections can be legally held at any time after Oct. 12.

Touching on the admission of former politicians en masse after the second lifting of the ban, the DKP leader predicted possible competition between them and its incumbent lawmakers for candidacy in the forthcoming elections.

In the meantime, Rep. Yu met with John Page, British executive member of the Inter-parliamentary Union, to discuss ways of promoting parliamentary relations between the two countries. During the meeting, the British lawmaker told the DKP leader that China intended to join the IPU during a meeting of its Executive Council in Geneva slated for April. The UK lawmaker assured Rep. Yu that he will do his best to accelerate parliamentary-level contacts between Korea and China if the latter joins the world lawmakers' organization.

REPORTAGE ON SIXTH SESSION OF FIRST NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Chea Sim's Opening Speech

BK080447 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council speech 7 February -- recorded]

[Text] Today, the First National Assembly of our PRK holds its sixth session in a joyful atmosphere, after our people celebrated the 7 January National Day -- the fifth anniversary of the founding of the PRK. In the name of the PRK National Assembly, I would like to greet all comrade members of the National Assembly. I would like to express my most sincere salutations to the ladies and gentlemen, foreign guests, venerables, and all friends who are attending this sixth National Assembly session. Your presence has brought solidarity and close friendship to our Kampuchean people. I would like to express my sincere and profound thanks to the National Assembly of the fraternal SRV for its greetings during its sixth session of its seventh legislature to the National Assembly of our PRK. The Kampuchean National Assembly and people are determined to strengthen the bonds of militant solidarity, friendship, and cooperation with the Vietnamese, Lao, and Soviet peoples and other socialist fraternal countries against the common enemies: the Beijing Chinese expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces. [applause]

Respected members of the presidium, beloved comrades and friends, based on the great victories of the Kampuchean revolution that we have scored during the past 5 years, the National Assembly will listen to, examine, discuss, and decide on various reports of the Council of Ministers, the implementation of the 1983 State Plan, the tasks of the 1984 State Plan, the report on the implementation of the 1983 state budget, and the tasks of the 1984 state budget. The National Assembly will listen to, examine, and decide on the report of the Council of Ministers proposing that the National Assembly add Article 71 and other articles to the Constitution in order to improve the administrative system of the country in conformity with the new situation of the revolution. The National Assembly will listen to, examine, and decide on various important issues related to the cause of the defense and construction of the nation and the country aimed at steadily strengthening the real forces of the revolution and increasing production in order to improve the standard of living of our cadres, employees, workers, armed forces combatants, and people.

Beloved comrade members of the National Assembly, our people are in a developing stage. The duties of our state and people in 1984 and following years are enormous. All of us must make every effort to overcome all difficulties and insufficiencies. We must make every effort to improve economic management and social administration. We must heighten the revolutionary vigilant spirit, defeating all poisonous enemy maneuvers and quickly destroying all destructive enemy activities. We must make every effort to strengthen and develop the real forces of the revolution, ensuring the defense of security, policy, and social order, and increasing production and stabilizing the living of our cadres, employees, workers, the army, the police and our people. [applause]

We are firmly confident that under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of our KPRP and with the sincere and efficient assistance and support from the Vietnamese, Lao, and Soviet parties, states, and peoples and other socialist fraternal countries as well as those of friends near and far and progressive peoples all over the world, our Kampuchean people are determined to enormously exploit our resources and overcome all difficulties in order to score many more great victories in the defense and construction of our beloved fatherland.

I would like to declare the sixth session of the first legislature open. I would like to wish good successes to our session. [applause]

7 Feb Afternoon Session

BK071521 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1406 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Feb (SPK) -- The National Assembly continued its work this afternoon by listening to two reports, one on the financial situation and the other on the consolidation of solidarity groups in agricultural production.

The first report read by Chan Phin, minister of finance, reviewed the expenses and the incomes of the state during the past 4 years and materialized the draft of the 1984 fiscal year.

The second report presented by Agriculture Minister Kong Samol dealt with the development of solidarity groups and the role they play in production during the past 5 years. He also gave the directives for the consolidation of these groups.

Directive on Fulfilling 1984 Plan

BK071340 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Central Propaganda and Education Commission Directive, dated 2 February]

[Text] At the beginning of 1984, our Kampuchean people throughout the country celebrated the 5th anniversary of the 7 January National Day with brilliant success. And recently, the seventh plenum of the party Central Committee issued two decisions. Soon, the PRK National Assembly will hold the sixth session of its first legislature to examine various activities since the fifth session and adopt the 1984 state plan. To welcome the PRK First National Assembly's sixth session, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission would like to give the following guidance for implementation:

All ministries and departments in municipalities and provinces and all factories, enterprises, units of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces, and localities should stir people, cadres, personnel, and workers to express congratulatory sentiments by promoting active participation in the implementation of the tasks of the three revolutionary movements and the economic and social tasks for 1984 in each region, field, and unit and in all localities throughout the country and by promoting the emulation movement to ensure that:

1. Labor days are organized to clean up each locality and make them shine even more from today until the day the assembly meets.
2. Flags and banners are flown and slogans displayed to welcome the historic meeting of our National Assembly from 6 February onward.
3. Phnom Penh Municipality cooperates with the Information and Culture Ministry in decorating various streets with slogans and organizing artistic performances for the masses at public places aimed at creating a joyous atmosphere.
4. After the National Assembly meeting, Phnom Penh Municipality is organizing a meeting to celebrate and pledge to fulfill tasks in accordance with the direction shown by the assembly, and the Information and Culture Ministry is displaying pictures promoting the movement to achieve 1984 tasks in every field.

5. The radio, newspapers, SPK, and television have concrete propaganda programs to enliven the assembly's sixth session in every aspect.

Slogans should read as follows:

1. Welcome the first National Assembly's sixth session.
2. Pledge to successfully implement the National Assembly resolutions concerning the 1984 state plan.
3. Turn the 7 January victory into real action.
4. Long live the relations of solidarity among Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos; may they remain forever.
5. Long live the relations of solidarity between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and all socialist countries; may they remain forever.
6. Long live the PRK.
7. Long live the KPRP.
8. Everything for the cause of defending and building the Kampuchean fatherland.

Phnom Penh 2 February 1984

For the Central Propaganda and Education Commission

[Signed] Chairman, Men Samon

FOREIGN LEADERS THANKED FOR NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

BK071049 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] In response to the profound sentiments of fraternal friendship expressed by high-ranking Soviet leaders, who sent congratulations on the 5th anniversary of the 7 January National Day, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade Chan Si, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a thank-you message to Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The message said, among other things:

Allow us to reaffirm to you that the KPRP, the government and the entire Kampuchean people highly appreciate the generous, timely, and effective assistance and support of the fraternal Soviet people for our economic and social development and national defense during the past 5 years. For this noble gesture, the Kampuchean party, government, and people would like to express profound gratitude and can never forget this lofty sentiment of fraternity. We firmly believe that the relations of friendship and fraternal multiform cooperation between our two countries and peoples, based on proletarian internationalism, will be further expanded and strengthened for the happiness of our two peoples, for peace, and socialism.

CSSR Leaders Thanked

BK080607 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers recently sent a thank-you message to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the CSSR; and Comrade Lubomir Strougal, prime minister, who sent warm congratulations on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the 7 January National Day. Among other things, the message said:

We would like to contribute with all our strength along with you to make closer and strengthen further the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples. May the beloved chairmen be endowed with good health and new and greater successes in carrying out their noble tasks for the wellbeing of the Czechoslovak people.

On the same occasion, Foreign Minister Comrade Hun Sen also sent a thank-you message to CSSR Foreign Minister Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek. The message stressed that all the Kampuchean people are very touched by the CSSR's assistance and support for our just struggle in defending and building a new Kampuchea and advancing it toward socialism, in particular our efforts to transform Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and cooperation.

GDR Leaders Thanked

BK080558 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; and Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, recently sent a thank-you message to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Comrade Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR People's Assembly. Among other things, the message said:

On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly, and the entire Kampuchean people, and in our own names, we would like to express to you and the SED Central Committee, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the People's Assembly, and the people of the GDR, our sincere thanks for the fraternal greetings and warm congratulations you sent on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Kampuchean people's National Day. We firmly believe that the brilliant results of the careful implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples will greatly contribute to the defense of world peace.

LEADERS ATTEND ARTISTIC PERFORMANCE 7 FEB

BK080705 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] To welcome the sixth session of the PRK first National Assembly the Information and Culture Ministry organized an artistic evening at the Chattomuk conference hall on 7 February. The program presented a play about a fighting village, performed by young theater students and reflecting our people's patriotism in defending and building the fatherland with firm belief in our new regime. The Bassak theaters' play "Loyalty of Neang Sovanpakha," performed by artists of the Prey Veng provincial information and culture service, showed our Kampuchean people's revolt to topple the feudal regime of the Oudong period.

Watching the evening's performance were, among others, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State, and chairman of Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly, the member of parliament for the Prey Veng constituency; Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the Central Organization Department, vice chairman of the Council of State, and member of parliament for the Phnom Penh constituency; Comrade Bou Thang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense, and member of parliament for the Preah Vihear constituency; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs, and member of parliament for the Kompong Cham constituency; and the comrade vice chairmen of the National Assembly, members of the National Assembly, leading cadres of various establishments, and a multitude of Phnom Penh citizens.

HUN SEN PROTESTS TO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION ABOUT DK

OW071546 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 7 - The minister for foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Hun Sen, has protested against the presence of representatives of "Democratic Kampuchea" at the 40th annual conference of the commission of Human Rights currently held in Geneva, reports S.P.K.

"In a message to the president of the commission, Hun Sen, also vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, said: "The representatives of the so-called 'Democratic Kampuchea' are mere stooges of the genocidal Pol Pot regime which massacred more than three millions of their compatriots and were widely condemned for its crimes by surviving Kampucheans and by peace- and justice-loving people the world over. Under its reign of more than three years, villages, and communes were destroyed, families were separated and the society was in full crisis.

"The Kampuchean people were not only deprived of fundamental rights including freedom of speech and movement, but also despised and treated as animals by the traitors. All moral and material values of the nation were destroyed. The participation of those ignoble persons discredits the prestige of the conference, and at the same time it only serves the interests of the bloody henchmen of the expansionists, hegemonists and imperialists".

Recalling the all-sided achievements of the Kampuchean people, over the past five years under the correct, clear-sighted leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Hun Sen said that the entire Kampuchean people are rebuilding their country with enthusiasm and with the firm determination of a sovereign people who are masters of their own destiny and enjoy the rights of a free, independent people. The people's power has been incessantly strengthened from central to grassroot levels; schools, hospitals and public offices throughout the country have been rebuilt and reopened, he said.

He went on: "A National Assembly has been elected and state organs established at the people's will. The P.R.K. has taken the path to socialism, and its prestige is rising at home and abroad."

"The Kampuchean people", stressed Hun Sen, "vehemently condemn the illegal presence of the representatives of the criminals at this meeting and at other international forums, and reject all resolutions concerning Kampuchea at this conference and others, and regard them as null and void and as a gross interference in their internal affairs and evident violation of their right to self-determination".

"To ensure justice for the Kampuchean people and preserve human rights for the whole mankind, these criminals must be denounced and condemned", Hun Sen concluded.

SOVIET KAZAKH EDUCATION MINISTRY DELEGATION VISITS

BK060709 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0519 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK) -- A delegation of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, led by its minister, K.N. Naribayev, arrived this morning, 6 February, in Phnom Penh for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was greeted on arrival by Pen Navouth, Kampuchean minister of education; and O.V. Bostorin, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Kampuchea.

Meeting With Pen Navouth

BK080702 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1231 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 7 -- Minister of Education Pen Navouth cordially received in Phnom Penh Monday a visiting delegation of the Ministry of Secondary Vocational and Higher Education of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic led by Minister K.N. Naribayev.

Speaking of the great achievements of the Kampuchean revolution in the past five years, especially education, Pen Navouth attributed these successes to the correct leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the allout assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and the own efforts of the Kampuchean people. He expressed satisfaction at the constant consolidation and development of the friendship, solidarity and cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union.

For his part, K.N. Naribayev highly valued the efforts of the Kampuchean people to establish a new educational system in order to form socialist-minded men for the cause of national defence and construction. He said he would do all he could to promote bilateral cooperation in higher education.

LAO PLANNING COMMITTEE DELEGATION VISITS

BK080652 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0512 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Feb (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean minister of planning, a delegation of the State Planning Committee of Laos led by Chairman Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, arrived in Phnom Penh this morning, 7 February, for an official friendship visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was greeted upon its arrival by Chea Soth, Political Bureau member, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, and other Kampuchean officials. Khamphoun Boutsavat, acting Lao charge d'affaires, was also present to greet the delegation. After its arrival, the delegation laid a wreath at the monument to Kampuchean combatants fallen for the fatherland.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES TRUONG CHINH ON BIRTHDAY

BK070915 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0455 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Feb (SPK) -- Chairman of the PRK Council of State Heng Samrin recently sent in a message to his Vietnamese counterpart Truong Chinh best wishes on the occasion of the latter's 77th birthday. The message substantially reads:

"Taking advantage of this occasion, I would like to wish you good health, happiness, long life, and new successes in your noble tasks for the well-being and prosperity of the Vietnamese people."

SIHANOUK DISCUSSES SRV FORCES' DRY SEASON OFFENSIVE

BK061325 Hong Kong AFP in English 1302 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 6 (AFP) -- Vietnamese forces in Cambodia might find it difficult to launch a major dry season offensive near the Thai border this year because of stepped up guerrilla activity deep inside Cambodia, Prince Norodom Sihanouk said here today.

The president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia) told reporters that intelligence reports indicated Vietnamese troops were tied up in the provinces because of the resistance's increased activities.

He said that they had begun "preventive action" against the seasonal offensive two months ago by stepping up activity and by separating the guerrillas from the civilians across the Thai border. "If they attack the civilians they will be subjected to condemnation by the international community," he said.

Prince Sihanouk, who arrived here yesterday on a 10-day visit to Malaysia, said that the coalition's three factions -- his own Sihanoukists, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the Khmer Rouge -- had a military committee to mount joint operations. The number of trained and armed soldiers in the three groups has increased to about 60,000, he said.

Today he called on the yang di-pertuan agong (king) and Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad, who a Foreign Ministry spokesman said reiterated support for the withdrawal of the 150,000-170,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. The prince said that the resistance was "getting the full support of our people," and that the operations would continue until Vietnam agreed to direct negotiations for a peaceful settlement.

"We are prepared to sign a treaty of peace and non-aggression with Vietnam, but Vietnam is rejecting this as she is not interested in negotiations," he said, stating the resistance's proposal last month for direct negotiations. He added that "we must concentrate on the operations till the Vietnamese accept an international conference or bilateral conference to solve the problem peacefully." He said that China favored U.N.-supervised elections in Cambodia and would accept a government with him as president, Son Sann as prime minister and the Khmer Rouge having a few seats.

(In Bangkok today diplomatic sources said that Brunei would ask the prince to postpone a visit to the oil-rich sultanate until after its February 23 independence celebration. They said Brunei was not able to include him on its guest list due to heavy protocol and security demands on the small state.) He will leave for Penang tomorrow for a week's stay.

VODK COMMENTARY WARNS OF SRV MANEUVERS

BK071210 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Station commentary: "Do Not Be Cheated by the Le Duan Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors' Maneuvers"]

[Text] At present, there are some people saying that the Vietnamese will not launch any big offensive during this dry season. These people say that the Vietnamese respect their wishes and will not launch an offensive during this dry season in order to show their good will.

The Kampuchean people, the Southeast Asian peoples, and peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries all over the world categorically will not be cheated by the tricky maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their Soviet boss and accomplices. Everybody has clearly understood the situation in Kampuchea during the past 5 years. Everyone has clearly noted that, during the past 5 years, the Vietnamese have made every effort to swallow Kampuchea but have not succeeded. Furthermore, they have been deeply bogged down in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are in a complete impasse and cannot extricate themselves from this impasse.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors' operations have been declining from one season to another. The Vietnamese lack forces. The National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people have fought the Vietnamese enemy aggressors everywhere throughout the country. Our combatants and people have fought the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with initiative. In the past dry seasons, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors were not able to launch any big offensives because they were attacked everywhere by the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea. Therefore, at the end of last year's dry season, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors gathered their forces to attack refugee camps in the border region at the northern part of Route 5 in order to serve their diplomatic maneuvers on the international scene. In this year's dry season, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not been able to launch any big offensive. Now, in February -- the middle of the dry season -- the Vietnamese are not able to launch an offensive.

Why are the Vietnamese unable to launch an offensive? The answer is that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors lack forces, the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean people are initiating attacks against the Vietnamese everywhere throughout the country, and the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are confused, panicked, and lack mastery of the situation. The National Army of Democratic Kampuchea attacked and occupied Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Pursat towns, and the Puok District seat. Democratic Kampuchean combatants also attacked and destroyed Trapeang Kraloeng -- the seat of Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province. These strategic bases of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sustained attacks by our forces since mid-January.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors did not have enough forces to resist our combatants. They did not have any intervention forces. On other battlefields, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are under attacks by the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea. This is the real reason the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are unable to launch an offensive in this dry season. The Vietnamese have not launched big offensive not because they have any good will, listen to other people's wishes, or want to change their aggressive and expansionist policy.

The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are the most savage, barbarous, and fascist expansionists. They know nothing about international law. They listen to the wishes or supplications of no one. Did the Vietnamese enemy respect international law when they sent hundreds of thousands of their soldiers to flagrantly and barbarously attack Kampuchea? Were they afraid of international opinion? Have the Vietnamese listened to the ASEAN countries' wishes which have appealed to them for the past 5 years to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea? The Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not respect the international law, are not scared of world opinion and do not listen to anyone's wishes or supplications.

Did the Vietnamese respect the resolutions of the United Nations which called on them to completely withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea? The Vietnamese do not respect resolutions and are not scared of opinion. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are stubborn in their war of aggression in Kampuchea, savagely and barbarously massacring the Kampuchean people and committing genocide against the Kampuchean race. They continue to arrogantly and savagely threaten peace and stability in Southeast Asia. In the joint communique of their recent so-called Indochinese conference in Vientiane, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors arrogantly and savagely threatened the ASEAN countries to hold dialogue with them. Do peace- and justice-loving forces have any illusions about the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors?

Based on these concrete experiences, the peace- and justice-loving forces have no illusions about the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors. These peace- and justice-loving forces must unite and pressure the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with all their means until the Vietnamese withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN General Assembly resolutions. In their efforts to solve the Kampuchean problem, it is necessary for these peace- and justice-loving forces to always stand by the UN General Assembly resolutions. They should not divert their attention from the UN General Assembly resolutions. If these peace- and justice-loving forces divert their attention from the UN General Assembly, they will fall into Vietnam's trap and the international forces that have assisted and supported the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors will be divided.

The only way to truly solve the Kampuchean problem is that for Vietnamese to withdraw all of their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in conformity with the past five resolutions of the UN General Assembly. If the Vietnamese do not withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with these UN General Assembly resolutions, the Kampuchean people and the National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea will be obliged to continue their tough struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven from Kampuchean territory. This is the right and the duty of the Kampuchean people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, who must fight the aggressors to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea and to ensure the survival of the Kampuchean nation and race. It is also necessary for all peace and justice-loving forces in the world to continue to assist and support the Kampuchean people's struggle and to pressure the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are forced to pull all of their aggressor troops out of Kampuchea in conformity with the past five UN General Assembly resolutions.

This is the only way to correctly and justly solve the Kampuchean problem and to restore peace in Kampuchea. Kampuchea will then become an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned country, and this will contribute to the security and stability in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

VODK CITES 'INFORMATION OFFICE' ON TOXIC SPRAY

BK060726 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 5 Feb 84

["Press Communiqué" 4 February of the Democratic Kampuchean Information Office]

[Text] 1. At 1400 on 14 January, the Hanoi Vietnamese administration used their aircraft to spray poison over O Sen, Kor, and Kroch villages, Prey Chhor District, Kompong Cham Province, killing many people. The poison also burned the bodies of many children tending cattle.

2. In the name of the entire Kampuchean people, the Democratic Kampuchean Information Office would like to denounce and vehemently condemn this most criminal act of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

During the past 5 years and more of their war of aggression and race extermination in Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have massacred innocent Kampuchean people with all types of weapons, destroyed foodstuffs and the economy thereby causing famine, and used toxic chemical weapons, poisons, toxic gas, and biological weapons to systematically, savagely, and barbarously massacre the Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors' war of aggression in Kampuchea is a most savage and barbarous chemical warfare. Many types of toxic chemical weapons are used by the Vietnamese enemy in Kampuchea, each having different poisonous effects. thousands of innocent Kampuchean people have been killed and affected by these toxic chemical weapons.

In this 6th dry season, being bogged down and at a complete impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have savagely and barbarously increased the use of toxic chemical weapons. They not only use these toxic chemical weapons on the battlefields, but also spray them in mountainous and remote areas and even in villages and towns located in areas they temporarily control in order to massacre and commit genocide against the Kampuchean race. The use of toxic chemical weapons is also aimed at weakening the Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors want to exterminate the Kampuchean people's forces struggling against their aggression, expansion, swallowing of territory, and race extermination in Kampuchea.

This clearly shows the cowardly, savage, and barbarous nature of the Hanoi Vietnamese administration which is stubbornly using toxic chemical weapons in flagrant violation of the Geneva Convention on 17 June 1925 which prohibits the use of all types of toxic chemical weapons. This also shows that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are ignoring the demands of the international community and the UN resolutions which called on the Vietnamese and the Soviets to stop the use of toxic chemical weapons in Kampuchea, Laos, and Afghanistan.

3. The Democratic Kampuchean Information Office would like to appeal to the entire international community and to the United Nations to continue taking effective measure to quickly check and stop these most criminal acts of the Hanoi Vietnamese administration in using poisons. Concurrently, the entire international community should continue to unite and pressure the Hanoi Vietnamese administration with all means at their disposal until they withdraw all their troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny without any external interference, in conformity with the past five resolutions of the United Nations in order to put an end to all enormous tragedies savagely inflicted by the Vietnamese enemy upon the Kampuchean nation and people.

Democratic Kampuchea, 4 February 1984

[Signed] Democratic Kampuchean Information Office

KHMER ROUGE OFFICIAL CITED ON SIEM REAP ATTACKS

BK040150 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 4 Feb 84 p 5

[Text] Khmer Rouge guerrillas have caused "great confusion" among Vietnamese troops with their two major military operations of the current dry season, a Khmer Rouge official claimed yesterday. He said that besides the much-publicized attack on Siem Reap, a special unit of Khmer Rouge guerrillas overran a Vietnamese stronghold in the town of Kompong Thom in central Kampuchea on Jan 19.

The attack in Kompong Thom was carried out from three directions simultaneously. "One in front of a movie theatre, the other at the administrative building, the third near a pagoda," said the official, who refused to be identified. He also said that after the assault on Kompong Thom, the Khmer Rouge continued the attack on the surrounding area, and created "great confusion" among the Vietnamese soldiers. He said that the guerrillas were welcomed by the civilian population living in the area.

The attack on Kompong Thom, he said, was another "big blow" to the Vietnamese. "Kompong Thom was an important centre for logistics and supplies for areas south of Tonle Sap," he added.

He said that 17 Vietnamese soldiers were killed, and 10 were wounded. Among the dead were a Vietnamese captain and the chief of the provincial town. The official also claimed that the guerrilla unit captured a large quantity of arms and released about 260 Khmer prisoners. Various government installations, including oil depots and warehouses of arms and ammunition, were set afire.

He said that the reported capture of Siem Reap by the Khmer Rouge was true and not exaggerated. He said the Khmer Rouge will continue to use this strategy against the Vietnamese but will penetrate deeper inside Kampuchea.

A spokesman for the non-communist group loyal to Prince Sihanouk said on Wednesday that the Khmer Rouge's claim about the capture of Siem Reap appeared to be exaggerated.

There has been no independent confirmation of the Khmer Rouge's claim, but Deputy Commander of the First Army Region Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit said that the Khmer Rouge are able to hit at Vietnamese bases, including the one at Siem Reap.

VONADK CITES LEADERS' MESSAGE ON PURSAT ATTACK

BK060359 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Democratic Kampuchean Vice President Khieu Samphan and Defense Minister Son Sen "congratulatory message" to the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, dated 4 February -- announcer-read]

[Text] On 2 February, our National Army on the Pursat battlefield attacked and destroyed a strategic position of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Pursat town with remarkable results. This is an outstanding feat of arms by our National Army during this 6th dry season.

The Office of the Democratic Kampuchean vice president and the Office of the Defense Ministry express their congratulations to and satisfaction with all our combatants, cadres, and people who actively participated in the 2 February attack and scored an important victory, inflicting a serious defeat on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The Office of the Democratic Kampuchean vice president and the Office of the National Defense Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea call on combatants, cadres, and people on the Pursat battlefield to thoroughly draw lessons and learn from this experience in order to pursue this effective combat tactic so as to achieve even more victories. At the same time, those on all the other battlefields throughout the country who are engaged in the struggle against the genocidal Vietnamese enemy aggressors should learn from the fine example of this attack on the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in Pursat town and achieve even more important victories.

The Office of the Democratic Kampuchean vice president and the Office of the National Defense Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea wish our combatants, cadres, and people on the Pursat battlefield more and greater victories in carrying out their daily tasks of fighting against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators.

[Dated] 4 February 1984

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Son Sen, minister of national defense of Democratic Kampuchea

VONADK: FIVE VILLAGES 'LIBERATED' IN BATTAMBANG

BK060431 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Feb 84

[Text] On the night of 31 January, we attacked and swept the Vietnamese enemy soldiers from the areas between the position at O Nhor bridge and the Boeng Pring position on the South Sisophon battlefield. We destroyed three enemy positions -- a company position at Michba, a platoon position at O Nhor bridge, and a platoon position at Boeng Pring. We killed 9 enemy soldiers, including a sub-lieutenant, and wounded 13 others. We destroyed a pistol, a 60-mm mortar, an RPD, 3 B-40's, 5 AK's, 5 military barracks, 2 trenches, an ammunition depot, 13 tractors, 2 jeeps, 2 motorcycles, and a quantity of war materiel. We seized a B-40, an AK, 18 B-40 and B-41 rockets, 950 rounds of AK ammunition, 14 hand grenades, 14 AK magazines, 13 rucksacks, 5 canteens, 15 pairs of shoes, 7 rolls of plastic sheet, 10 mosquito-nets, 15 helmets, 15 cans of humanitarian food aid, 15 sets of clothes, and 10 scarves. We liberated and took control of five villages -- Phum O Nhor, (Paoy Ta Sek), Michhba, Anlung Russei, and Boeng Pring.

VONADK: GUERRILLAS LAUNCH ANOTHER ATTACK ON KOMPONG THOM

BK060146 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Feb 84

[Text] On the night of 3 February, our special detachment launched a two-pronged attack on Kompong Thom town from [word indistinct]. The first prong hit the gas station at the center of the town near the bungalow and the textile warehouse near the former zoo. The second prong hit the military headquarters near the former theater and [word indistinct] in Kompong Thom town.

We attacked from 0100 to 0500. We burned down a gasoline depot of the Vietnamese enemy in the middle of the town, east of the movie theater. It burned all night, and the blaze could not be put out in the morning. We burned down a textile warehouse, a storehouse for materials, and 10 Vietnamese houses. We completely destroyed the Vietnamese enemy's military headquarters and killed 12 Vietnamese soldiers who guarded the bridge. We also killed a colonel at the bungalow and wounded 31 others. We destroyed a lot of weapons, ammunition, and materiel.

PASASON COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

BK071119 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Vientiane, February 7 (OANA/KPL) -- The party paper PASASON today analysed the situation in Southeast Asia and considered that the tense situation in this region is caused by outsiders who are attempting to obstruct by all means the negotiation between the Indochinese countries and those of ASEAN.

The situation in S.E. Asia at the present time fully justifies the evaluation of the 8th conference of the Indochinese countries' foreign ministers which was recently held in Vientiane, the commentary noted. While the three Indochinese countries' peoples along with the peace-loving peoples in the region are trying to transform S.E. Asia into a region of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation, the paper added, the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists launched all effort to maintain the situation of tension and confrontation.

From time to time, the paper stressed, the enemies of peace in S.E. Asia are raising up different kinds of problems such as the recent noisy campaign over the visit of Sihanouk in Kampuchea. In fact Sihanouk is well known to everybody as the "old horse" of the U.S. imperialists and of the Beijing ruling circles who aim to give some credit to the so-called "Khmer tripartite government" and on the other hand the brilliant success of the people of Kampuchea who recently celebrated the fifth anniversary of their victory and the evident revival Kampuchean nation brought the enemies of the Kampuchean people to adopt the hysterical behaviour, the paper noted.

It is clear that Washington and Beijing want to create an atmosphere of "psychose" [as received] in the region by raising up the so-called "Vietnamese threat"... "The use of chemical weapon by Vietnam in Kampuchea and Laos" and among other things.... And in the reality they, themselves, provided chemical weapons to the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary forces to massacre the Kampuchean people, the paper stressed.

Along with all those vile acts, the paper added, from the beginning of the 80's, Washington has provided over 10 billion of U.S. dollars to various ASEAN countries to activate the arm-race in the region and the USIS organisation of the USA has the instruction to intensify its psychological warfare by increasing its budget to 24 billion for 1984 and if comparing with that of 1983, the budget has been increased by two. [as received]

The paper finally appealed to all the people living in the region to join their effort to struggle for peace and security and to transform the region into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation and to bring the two groups of countries, Indochinese and ASEAN, to negotiation, on the basis of the respect of mutual interest and the non-interference into the internal problems of each country.

BRIEFS

STONE PIT EXPLORATION -- Vientiane, February 2 (OANA/KPL) -- Laos and Vietnam, through their concerning authorities, signed and exchanged here the minutes of the talks held here for the joint exploration and exploitation of the stone-pit at the southern Savannakhet Province for road construction. The two sides at the talks agreed to carry out the exploration of several stone-pits along the national highway N. 9 for the construction of this highway and the two authorities also adopted several documents on the cost of exploitation and the purchase of equipment. Two documents on the design of two small bridges to be built at the national highway N. 9 were also exchanged on the same occasion. [Excerpt] [Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 2 Feb 84 BK]

SIAM RAT VIEWS PREM'S UPCOMING U.S. VISIT

BK071010 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Feb 84 pp 5-7

[Unattributed article: "Prime Minister Prem's Trip to the United States Is a Routine Visit"]

[Excerpts] The Foreign Ministry Information Department stated last week that Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon's visit to the United States is aimed at strengthening ties between Thailand and the United States. According to the schedule, the prime minister will visit the United States 12-14 April. In Washington he will hold consultations and have lunch with the U.S. President on 13 April.

At present, there is no information on the topics the Thai and U.S. leaders will discuss. SIAM RAT suggests that the prime minister ask why the city of Los Angeles has been intimidating the Thai temple there and whether it is possible to relax some of its regulations.

In any event, a diplomatic source in Bangkok indicated to SIAM RAT that the Washington discussions will probably review Thai-U.S. cooperation in assisting Indochinese refugees. The United States has already resettled a considerable number of these refugees. On military and economic cooperation, if the opportunity arises, we ought to inform the United States that we want to trade rather than to beg for aid. By now we should have been able to raise our status enough to avoid begging, as is the case in our relations with Japan. In fact, the United States is now more interested in trading with the Pacific nations than with Europe. Also, if possible, the United States should be asked to publicly show support for Prince Sihanouk because this will further strengthen the tripartite Khmer Government. If the United States continues to let its dislike of the Khmer Rouge cause it to act indifferently toward the Kampuchean problem, the problem will remain unsolved and, thus, generate more refugees for the United States to help resettle.

It is certain that the prime minister's upcoming trip to Western countries and an East European country will be as successful as his past foreign tours.

BANGKOK WORLD ON KRIANGSAK'S VISIT TO VIETNAM

BK071106 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 7 Feb 84 p 6

[Sawatdi Panyareo article under the rubric "Vantage Point" and headlined "Kriangsak's Trip: Much Ado About Nothing"]

[Text] There was much fanfare when the news broke that General Kriangsak Chamanan would visit Hanoi. Some people greeted it with enthusiasm, while others gave it no more than a scant attention on a passing event.

For those who sought the easy way out, such as the acceptance of a Vietnamese fait accompli in Kampuchea, it was a timely opportunity to lash out at the foreign policy of the present administration. For those who knew the Vietnamese well, they tended to look at the whole exercise as being one in futility; it was yet another ploy to the other side to sow the seeds of discord in the Thai establishment as well as the public.

But for whatever reason one might choose to believe, the trip must be considered, on balance, as worthwhile. This was not the first, nor presumably the last, visit by a high-ranking official. The stature of General Kriangsak lent great weight to the visit as well as credibility that something might come out of it. We do not forget that it was under the Kriangsak government that rapprochement with Vietnam and other Indochinese states was undertaken. And we do not think that General Kriangsak would forget he was personally assured by the Vietnamese prime minister in September 1978 that Vietnam would peacefully coexist with Thailand and other neighbouring countries, emphasising particular the renunciation of the force of arms in settling disputes among them.

Of course the importance of having normal relations with Vietnam cannot be over-emphasised. It provides both political and economic benefits not only for the two countries, but for the region as a whole. When there is an opportunity to do so, we cannot afford to miss it. It is in the general interest for everyone to do their bit in helping to expedite the search for the solutions to the Kampuchean problem. We knew that this was General Kriangsak's intention when he visited Hanoi two weeks ago.

In any event, the changed attitude on the part of Hanoi, as reflected in the reception of General Kriangsak and his entourage, cannot be taken too lightly and should not go unnoticed. After all, the National Democratic Party is a junior partner in the ruling coalition.

At the same time, the visiting delegation must have exercised caution that was necessary so as to avoid embarrassment for the Thai Government. All of us know it well enough, including General Kriangsak and his party, that if the situation exists Hanoi would not hesitate to exploit it, as it has done all too frequently in the past. We are surprised that we did not get to hear too much of the results of the week-long visit once it was completed. Perhaps it had amounted to nothing. General Kriangsak presumably did all that he could. At least we have shown once again to Vietnam our goodwill, if nothing else.

Actually, it should not be from Thailand that this goodwill should come, considering the fact that Thailand has never contemplated trampling on the sovereign rights of neighbouring countries. But now that we have shown our goodwill, it is appropriate of the Vietnamese to reciprocate in kind.

We would grant that there might have been some "new proposals" which cannot be disclosed at this time. But if there are, let us hear about them, loud and clear. And the sooner the better, too. If we continue to be kept in the dark, we cannot think of other solutions than those which are contained in the United Nations resolutions calling for the total Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea. So far neither General Kriangsak nor the Vietnamese would say. But for us, fortunately, we think that it was better for General Kriangsak to come home empty-handed than a Trojan horse.

ARMY RADIO COMMENTS ON OPPOSITION DEBATE CITED

BK051145 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 5 Feb 84 p 16

[Text] From 0600 to 0645 [date not given], 1st Army Division Radio broadcast in its "The Army Meets The People" program a commentary critical of the mock debate of non-confidence against the government which was recently organized by the opposition party. The commentary branded the unconventional debate as an incorrect and undemocratic scheme by the opposition party to create a rift within the government so as to find ways to include itself in the coalition government or even to grasp the premiership for itself.

The commentary said the debate, aggressive in nature, was aimed at securing the interests of the opposition and not the country. In conclusion, the commentary noted that Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon has been administering the country honestly with the intention to promote democracy and unity among the people in the country and that nothing can shake the government's stability. The commentary stressed: "So far, Gen Prem's performance is spotless."

According to a report from the 1st Army Division, the radio station received a voice cassette containing the commentary from its higher echelon, and the cassette was returned after the broadcast. The program was later broadcast by other army radio stations at different times.

NHAN DAN HAILS SUCCESS OF PLANNING CONFERENCE

OW080811 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 8 -- NHAN DAN today welcomes the success of the first planning conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea convened in Ho Chi Minh City on Feb. 5 and 6 as a new development of the special and all-round cooperation between the three Indochinese countries.

The paper says:

"In December 1983, the second conference of the commissions for economic and cultural co-operation of the three Indochinese countries held in Vientiane signed a program of economic and cultural cooperation between the three countries for 1984-1985. The recent first planning conference of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea worked out the contents and form of economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the three countries. The conference issued a communique saying: The economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation and a gradual implementation of labour distribution and economic alliance between the three countries are aimed at ensuring an effective use of labour and land potentials, natural resources and the material facilities of each country, speeding up their economic development, and improving the peoples' living conditions. The economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation will be carried out mainly in the fields of food production, growing and processing of industrial crops, exploiting and processing of forestry and marine products, construction, energy, materials, engineering and production of consumer goods, in the development of communications and transport, information, exchange of goods, the training of technical cadres and workers, and in the struggle against the enemy's economic sabotage.

"The economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the three Indochinese countries will be carried out mainly in the form of annual and long-term coordination of economic planning on a tripartite or bilateral basis. The economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the three Indochinese countries will certainly create favourable conditions for each of them to establish and widen its cooperation with other countries, first of all with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries".

The paper continues:

"Following the eighth conference of the foreign ministers of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam, the success of the first planning conference of the three Indochinese countries has testified to steady progress made by the three countries in all fields and to a satisfactory and irresistible development of their militant solidarity and all-round cooperation, in face of hostile policy pursued by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces".

VU QUANG MEETS SED'S AXEN, COOPERATION DISCUSSED

OW071552 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 7 -- Hermann Axen, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the S.E.D. [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee, received Vu Quang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of its international Department, in Berlin on Monday. Hermann Axen informed Vu Quang of the resolutions of the Seventh Congress of the S. E. D. Central Committee regarding the struggle for peace and socialism. Vu Quang, for his part, spoke of the C. P. V.'s policy aimed at easing tension in Southeast Asia. They discussed further cooperation between the two parties in the future.

HANOI CEREMONY COMMEMORATES DONG DA VICTORY

OW061557 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 6 -- More than 20,000 Hanoians attended a ceremony held at the historical Dong Da hillock here this morning to commemorate the 195th anniversary of the Ngoc Hoi-Dong Da victory over the feudal Chinese aggressors of the Qing Dynasty. Present at the function were Hoang Quoc Viet, honorary president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Le Van Luong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee; Tran Vy, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee Nong Quoc Chan, vice-minister of culture; Major General Lu Giang, commander of the Hanoi Military sector; and other officials.

Addressing the meeting, Tran Vy brought out the great historic significance of the Ngoc Hoi-Dong Da victory in the spring of 1789 of the Tay Son army under the command of Nguyen Hue (King Quang Trung) over the 290,000-strong army of the Qing aggressors, which led to the complete liberation of Thang Long (now Hanoi) and the whole country. "The Ngoc Hoi-Dong Da victory is one of the most resounding victories of our nation against foreign aggression," Tran Vy said.

The meeting was followed by cultural, artistic and sport activities. The Vietnam Twong (classical drama) theatre and the Hanoi physical culture and sports service performed a mock-up of the battle of Dong Da. The ceremony was also marked by a performance of traditional martial art by an art troupe from the central coastal province of Nghia Binh, the native province of national hero Nguyen Hue. On this occasion, an exhibition on the Ngoc Hoi-Dong Da victory is arranged here under the auspices of the Hanoi cultural and information service.

LE DUAN VISITS HANOI TECHNICAL, FLORAL EXHIBITS

OW071548 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Hanoi VAN Feb. 7 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, visited the Giang Vo economic and technical exhibition-cum-fair in Hanoi on February 5 and 6 on the occasion of the lunar new year festival. He was guided in his tour of the pavilions of 39 provinces and cities and the Vung Tau-Con Dao special sector by Nguyen Tho Chan, head of the Central Committee for Labour Emulation, deputy-head of the exhibition-organizing committee; Doan Phuong, vice chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology; and Le Thanh Cong, vice minister of culture. General Secretary Le Duan expressed his pleasure at the abundance of the products displayed and at the great capability of the various localities to increase production, especially the production of consumer goods for home consumption and for export.

On the occasion of the 195th anniversary of the Vietnamese people's historic victory at Dong Da in Hanoi over the Chinese feudal aggressors of the Qing Dynasties, a representative of Thuan Hai Province presented General Secretary Le Duan with a woodcarving showing King Quang Trung, leader of the Tay Son Army which defeated the Qing aggressors at Dong Da in spring 1789.

On the occasion of the lunar new year festival, Le Duan has also visited the spring flower festival held at Lenin Park in Hanoi.

LE THANH NGHI PAYS TET VISIT TO HA BAC

OW080343 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] Recently, Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of State, visited and conveyed lunar new year's greetings to the ethnic minority people in Ha Bac Province. Among the people and places he visited were cadres and workers of the Ha Bac nitrogenous fertilizer plant who in the past year overcame many difficulties and made great efforts to fulfill the 1983 state plan norm, producing more than 20,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizer in support of agriculture; the party organization and people of Hiep Hoa District; the party organization and people of Hoa Van village, Hiep Hoa District, a former revolutionary base which over 40 years ago did a lot to assist Comrade Le Thanh Nghi during his revolutionary days.

He also paid Tet visits and conveyed lunar new year's greetings to the party organization and people of Thuan Thany District and of Gia Dong village, Thuan Thanh District, which for years many have made great efforts in stepping up agricultural production, improving living conditions, and fulfilling their obligations to the state. He also called on cadres and combatants of the mainforce unit who were discharging their duties in Ha Bac Province. He worked with the Standing Committee of the Ha Bac Provincial Party Committee and the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Committee and was briefed by Comrade Truong The Cu, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial people's committee, on the status of the province's labor productivity, thrift, organization of livelihoods, discharge of its obligations to the state over the past 3 years, and guidelines for its tasks in 1984 and 1985. Comrade Le Thanh Nghi extended solicitous regards and lunar new year's greetings from the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers to the party organizations and people of ethnic minorities and to the combatants in Ha Bac. He warmly welcomed and cited the outstanding achievements that Ha Bac, a large central province, has scored over the past 3 years. He reminded the Province's Party organizations, cadres, and people to promote their revolutionary traditions, continue to develop overall agricultural production; accelerate the cultivation of industrial crops; tend and protect forests; enhance the consolidation of cooperatives; further develop industry, small industries, and handicrafts; and step up exports.

Along with boosting production, he said, Ha Bac must actively motivate the people to carry out family planning well. Ha Bac's party organizations, people, and combatants should heighten their revolutionary vigilance; be ready to cope with all enemy schemes; foil the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists's multifaceted war of sabotage; and along with Armed Forces and people countrywide, make worthy contributions to, and carry out well the two strategic tasks: socialist construction and defense of the fatherland.

Comrade Le Thanh Nghi stressed: In order to ensure fulfillment of the above-mentioned tasks, it is necessary to carry out well the task of consolidating and developing the party, especially at the grassroots level; implement well the laws on organization of the people's councils and people's committees and the law on elections of representatives to the people's councils at all echelons; vigorously develop the people's right to collective mastery; and use the aggregate strength of the province's party organizations, people of ethnic minorities, and combatants.

MOKHATAR BRIEFS PARLIAMENT ON KAMPUCHEA ISSUE

BK071549 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja said that, like other countries, ASEAN in principle does not want to see the Pol Pot regime taking the reins again in Phnom Penh and it is better to leave the problem of Pol Pot to the Kampuchean people themselves. This was stated by Minister Mokhtar during a working meeting with Commission 4 of Parliament in Jakarta today.

He said that what is important for ASEAN is how to solve the Kampuchean issue in a comprehensive way, especially with Vietnam. According to Minister Mokhtar, ASEAN still has not responded to the statements by Indochina foreign ministers, who have forwarded a number of alternatives for the solution of the Kampuchean problem.

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON PALAPA SATELLITE FAILURE

BK081014 Hong Kong AFP in English 0941 GMT 8 Feb 84

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 8 (AFP) -- An Indonesian ground station has intercepted weak signals from the country's Palapa B-2 satellite following its improper launch from the space shuttle Challenger Monday, an official said today. But the official at Cibinong station added that the satellite, which was to improve communications among the Indonesian Archipelago, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Papua New Guinea, was considered "lost technically" and unable to fulfill its mission. The Indonesian Government gave the green light for the launch of its Palapa B-2 late Saturday, despite the loss in space Friday of another communications satellite, the Westar-6, launched from the Challenger. The official said 17 very weak signals had been received from the satellite at 90-minute intervals since Tuesday, and added that efforts to intercept the emissions would be carried on until official instructions from the Directorate General for Post and Telecommunications.

The North American Aerospace Defense Command located the satellite some seven hours after it was deployed in an elliptical Earth orbit so low that it "cannot perform its mission," said Richards Brandes, a spokesman for Hughes Aircraft Corporation, which built both ill-fated machines. The satellite was to have been placed in a geostationary orbit 35,887, kilometers (22,149 miles) above the Indonesian province of Kalimantan.

However, a spokesman for the Ministry of Posts and Communications said yesterday that the loss of Palapa B-2 would not disrupt the regional communications network, since the satellite was only a reserve to back up the first model in the series, Palapa B-1, launched last June. The two satellites were to replace two earlier models, the A-1 and A-2, put into orbit in 1976-1977. An official said that the useful operating life of the Palapa A-2 satellite would end in about 12 months. After that date, he added, if Palapa B-1 should stop functioning, regional and national communications could be disturbed.

Palapa B-2 was insured for 72 million U.S. dollars, two-thirds with Lloyds of London. An Indonesian official yesterday put the price of Palapa B-1 and B-2 at 79.9 million dollars, but could not give the breakdown for each satellite.

Communications Minister Rusmin Nuryadin last night briefed President Suharto on the failure of Palapa B-2 to reach its designated orbit, but there has been no official comment on the matter. Tourism, Post and Telecommunications Minister Akhmad Tahir was expected to return home today from Cape Canaveral, where the Challenger was launched. Mr Nuryadin said he would withhold any comment until Mr Tahir's arrival.

MOKHTAR ANNOUNCES VISIT TO MOSCOW IN APRIL

BK031025 Hong Kong AFP in English 1001 GMT 3 Feb 84

[Text] Jakarta, Feb 3 (AFP) -- Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja announced today that he would make an official visit to Moscow in early April during which observers expected him to discuss Cambodia. Dr Mokhtar was initially scheduled to visit the Soviet capital last August but the trip was postponed as a suitable date could not be found.

He did not comment on the purpose of his visit, but observers here believed that his talks with Soviet leaders would touch on the Cambodian issue as well as bilateral matters.

Mr Mokhtar is chairman of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which backs the Cambodian resistance movement opposing the Soviet-backed Vietnamese expeditionary corps in Cambodia.

The observers expected the Indonesian foreign minister to sound out the Soviet Union on their position in the conflict and their readiness to see Vietnamese troops withdraw from Cambodia and allow free elections there.

Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans told the press here yesterday that Chinese authorities assured him last year they were in favour of free elections in Cambodia. They would also accept Cambodia joining the Nonaligned Movement or the non-communist ASEAN, he said. But Mr Tindemans, whose country is vice chairman of the United Nations International Conference on Cambodia, said that he had not received similar assurances from Soviet authorities on a subsequent trip to Moscow.

Indonesia's relations with the Soviet Union were marred by a spy scandal uncovered in 1982. Last year the visas of two Soviet diplomats were not renewed because of their suspected involvement in espionage. Indonesia's partners in ASEAN are the Philippines, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia and new recruit Brunei.

STRUCTURE OF DEFENSE TO BE CHANGED

BK061355 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Text] The enforcement of Law No 20 of 1982 from the upcoming 1984-85 fiscal year [starting in April] will change the composition of organization of the Department of Defense and Security into six units. They are: the Department of Defense and Security, the Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] Headquarters, the Indonesian Army, the Indonesian Navy, the Indonesian Air Force, and the Indonesian Police Force. This was stated by the minister of defense and security, General Poniman, during a working meeting with Commission I of the Parliament in Jakarta this morning.

The minister explained the basic change in the structure of the Defense and Security Department organization and the Indonesian Armed Forces, which involved their respective tasks and functions. General Poniman also explained plans relating to the enforcement of law to be carried out by the Department of Defense and Security during the fourth 5-year development plan, which will involve the promotion of functions, the enhancement of the people's resistance capability, and the rehabilitation of the disabled within the jurisdiction of the Department of Defense and Security.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARY DISCUSSES EC WARNING TO VIETNAM

BK061435 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 6 Feb 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Hanoi has been warned in no uncertain terms that any new Vietnamese offensive along the Thai-Kampuchea border would seriously threaten ties with the European Community and lose all hope of reestablishing any formal relations with the Western European countries. In the event, it would also end any chance of a resumption of emergency aid to Vietnam now being considered by the EC.

This warning came from Mr Derek Prag, a member of the European Parliament, who is in Singapore as head of the 17-member parliamentary delegation. This is indeed a timely warning, for the Vietnamese are known for launching their offensives during the dry season now that the wet season is coming to an end.

There is also every indication that it will not depart from this policy in the dry season ahead. A meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos in Vientiane at the end of last month charged that there was a possibility of Chinese aggression in Southeast Asia. And at least one of the ASEAN nations, Thailand, had charged that implicit in that message is a warning to ASEAN.

If the regional grouping refuses to accept Hanoi's proposal for regional talks, Vietnam is prepared to escalate the war in Kampuchea into a regional war and put the blame on China for it.

Hanoi is fully aware that this proposal will not be acceptable to the ASEAN states, which have turned down such a proposal before on the ground that to be a party to such a conference will give implicit legitimacy to Vietnam's military occupation of Kampuchea. Thus, there is every possibility that Hanoi will mobilize its troops, as in the past, and launch an offensive against the forces of the CGDK under Prince Norodom Sihanouk in the coming dry season.

That warning from Mr Prag speaking for the EC, it is hoped, will have the desired effect. At least, it will give Hanoi some food for thought while they contemplate launching a dry season offensive.

Mr Prag has also said in Singapore that the EC is determined to seek peace in the region and [words indistinct] that all forces in Kampuchea should be withdrawn. This is also ASEAN's goal.

The regional grouping, which is in the forefront of efforts to restore sovereignty and independence to the Kampuchean people in the United Nations and other international forums, has called for the withdrawal of some 180,000 Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea as a precondition for an internationally supervised election. This is to enable the Kampuchean people to give their mandate to a government of their own choice freely without any threat from the Vietnamese military. An election with the presence of Vietnamese troops will be a mockery.

The ASEAN states certainly welcome the latest support from the EC which also goes to show that the grouping's position over the Kampuchean issue is right and proper. It is to be hoped that Hanoi will see the light and come to an accommodation with the ASEAN states to resolve the Kampuchean issue so that countries in the region can concentrate all their efforts on development in an atmosphere of peace.

WITNESS TO AQUINO SLAYING LINKED TO NBI

'Confidential Agent' Used

OW071411 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] On more developments at the Agrava Board's hearing today: Two government officials confirmed that Rosendo Cawigan, a self-confessed NPA [New People's Army] commander, had been a confidential NBI [National Bureau of Investigation] agent and an intelligence officer of the National Food Authority [NFA]. Cawigan's NBI record was confirmed by NBI director Jolly Bugarin who, however, stressed that he was not aware that Cawigan was affiliated with the New People's Army when Bugarin designated him as a confidential agent in 1971, assigned to secure the late former Senator Benigno Aquino Jr. Meantime, Food Minister Jesus Tancianco, who also took the witness stand, said he was not aware that Cawigan was an NPA man when he was first employed by the NFA as a market inspector in March 1973.

Knowledge of Ties Denied

OW071415 Hong Kong AFP in English 1326 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] Manila, Feb 7 (AFP) -- National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) director Jolly Bugarin today denied having any knowledge that the key government witness linking Benigno Aquino's alleged assassin to communist guerrillas was himself a communist agent.

The witness, Rosendo Cawigan, had testified earlier before the board probing the August 21 Aquino slaying that he was a former communist guerrilla, and said another insurgent and ex-convict, Rolando Galman, had killed Mr Aquino on orders of the communist New People's Army (NPA). But Mr Bugarin, who told the board earlier today that Mr Cawigan had been an NBI "confidential agent" since 1965, said he had no direct knowledge of his employee having ever been a communist guerrilla. "There was nothing derogatory in our background check on him," he said.

The government had said that a "deep penetration" agent, later identified as Mr Cawigan, first revealed early last year that there was a plot to kill Mr Aquino. His report led to official warnings to the politician not to return from his self-exile in the United States.

During his testimony today, Mr Bugarin explained that he had recommended Mr Cawigan as an agent and his suggestion was approved by what was then the Justice Department. The NBI is the investigative arm of the present Justice Ministry. Today's statements cast further doubt on Mr Cawigan's version of the assassination. In earlier testimony before the board, a provincial constabulary commander said Mr Galman's long criminal record included no mention of his having ever had any ties to the communist guerrillas.

Former Senator Aquino, 50, President Ferdinand Marcos' political archrival, was shot dead at Manila airport after being escorted off a jetliner by troopers on his return from the United States. The government said a communist gunman killed by the troopers was his assassin, but the Aquino family and the opposition hold the Marcos government directly responsible for his death.

Mr Bugarin said he was empowered to designate confidential agents who could provide "technical services" to the NBI, such as intelligence and investigative work. He added that he could even hire criminals as agents. He said Mr Cawigan was given an NBI identification card and badge and permitted to carry firearms, and was still considered an NBI agent since he had not yet returned his badge and ID card.

The NBI director said that after President Marcos imposed martial law in 1972 (martial law was lifted in 1981), Mr Cawigan and the NBI developed a "special relationship." He elaborated on this relationship during a closed-door session with the probe board today, but this part of the testimony was not made public on Mr Bugarin's request.

Meanwhile, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY said today that the Malaysian Foreign Ministry had agreed to give protection to a man reported to have three photographs proving that a soldier shot Mr Aquino at Manila airport. Reporting from Kuala Lumpur, the agency said Abdul Karim Abdul Kadir, 33, a businessman with dealings in Manila, had been assured Foreign Ministry officials that the Malaysian Embassy in Manila would give him protection.

A Filipino lawyer investigating the assassination revealed Saturday that a man who identified himself as a Bruneian citizen named Abdul Karim Bir Tan had said he was in possession of photographs showing a soldier shooting Mr Aquino. Mr Karim has denied having the pictures or any other link with the Aquino assassination. He was reported to have spent about eight months here last year and was due to return next month for business involving a project for the Malaysian Airline System.

"A person linked with a case of such grave nature is subject to mental anguish. Even after your name has been cleared, you won't know what will happen next," he was quoted as saying. Mr Karim added he would demand an "international public apology" for having been tied to the case, the agency said.

(In Kuala Lumpur, Mr Karim sent a statement to the Philippines Government denying that he had been in the Philippines since last June and saying he had no photos of the Aquino slaying. The charge d'affairs at the Philippine Embassy here said Mr Karim submitted his statement to the embassy today to be forwarded to the Philippines. He also sought and received assurances from the embassy for his safety during future visits to Manila, the charge d'affairs, Rodoleo Dumapias, said. In an interview with BERNAMA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Karim said that there was a possibility that "another Karim" had contacted the Filipino lawyers about the alleged photos.'

MARCOS SAYS KBL REBUFFS 'POLITICAL DYNASTIES'

HK080038 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] President Marcos said yesterday the ruling KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] will not allow the establishment of political dynasties. He said that is the reason why he prohibited his son, Ferdinand Jr, to run in the Batasan. The president explained that under KBL rules, relatives of incumbent Batasan members and local government executives cannot run in the May 14 election. President Marcos explained this in an interview with newsmen in Baguio City yesterday. For further details, here is FEBC's Al Dovar reporting from Baguio City:

[Begin recording] President Marcos today said that the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan does not allow relatives of incumbent Batasan members and local government executives to run for the May 14 Batasan elections, unless there is no other alternative. This is to prevent the establishment of a political party of dynasties. The president clarified the issue of political dynasties in answer to questions from newsmen who had observed some local government executives already campaigning for elections.

The president said, we should not allow relatives of incumbent Batasan members to run, or incumbents just passing it to another relative without the approval and initiative of the leadership in their respective constituency; otherwise we will have a political party of dynasties.

The president even cited the case of his children; some people are proposing they should run. He said he had discouraged his son, Ilocos Norte Governor Ferdinand Marcos Jr, from running for the assembly. The president revealed that now some people are trying to induce one of his daughters to run. He said, Irene is unqualified for she is still under age, and Imee does not want to go into politics, but those proposing Imee's candidacy indicated they would nominate her even if she does not want it.
[end recording]

CARDINAL SIN URGES VOTING IN MAY ELECTION

HK071500 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 7 Feb 84 pp 1, 7

[Article by correspondent Brenda P. Tuazon]

[Excerpts] Batangas City -- Jaime Cardinal L. Sin called on the people yesterday to vote in the forthcoming May election.

He said that while the Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines had declared that it is up to the people to follow their conscience on the matter of voting or boycotting, he would advocate that the people go out and vote. The May election "is our only chance," he said.

Cardinal Sin, speaking during the inaugural ceremonies of the Batangas Social Development Foundation headed by banker Hermilando I. Mandanas, also:

1. Appealed to the public to give a chance to the body headed by former Justice Corazon Juliano Agrava investigating the Aquino assassination.
2. Asked President Marcos to abolish the preventive detention action (PDA), not just suspend it until June 1.
3. Said the opposition can never achieve national reconciliation by demanding President Marcos' resignation.
4. Asked President Marcos to be candid in admitting his mistakes and to lay the blame for the nation's problems on the proper parties.

Discussing the Agrava commission during the open forum, Cardinal Sin said that the people should give the commission a chance to prove its worth, adding that Justice Agrava is doing her best to find out what really happened.

Asking the president to be candid, the cardinal said: "It pains me a lot to see the president refusing to admit the mistakes of his men mishandling the affairs of the country because running the affairs of government is never easy and admitting its errors is a mark of genuine leadership."

The cardinal also asked the president's Cabinet to feed the president with proper and correct information so he can feel the real situation. At the same time, he asked for those responsible for information dissemination to feed the public with correct information for the people to unite in nation building.

"As pastor of Manila, I have to insist on the truth because my role is dual -- as a prophet of denunciation and, at the same time, a minister of reconciliation." Cardinal Sin said.

MURDER TRIAL OF 2 FOREIGN PRIESTS OPENS

OW071321 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Text] The trial of two foreign priests, one Filipino priest and six lay workers opened today in the town of Kabankalan, Negros Occidental. Judge Emilio Legazpi opened the trial this morning before a jam-packed court, even as defense lawyers indicated they have asked the Supreme Court to have the trial moved to Bacolod City, 77 kms away from Kabankalan. Facing murder charges for the 1982 killings of Kabankalan Mayor Pablo Sola and four aides are Father Brian Gore of Australia, Father Niall O'Brien of Ireland, and Father Vicente Dangan, a Filipino. The prosecution has alleged the two foreign missionaries and Filipino priest masterminded the ambush slaying of Mayor Sola in revenge for the murder of seven farmers in 1980.

CALL FOR ECONOMY, AUSTERITY DRIVE BACKED

HK080137 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 7 Feb 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] President Marcos has called for 10 percent savings in government expenses to enable the government to provide salary increases for teachers and other low-salaried government employees. Prime Minister Cesar Virata in another statement said there is a need for change in the lifestyle of the Filipino people, to ease the need for more dollar-draining exports.

Those appeals should be heeded by all concerned. In government service, many non-essentials could be dispensed with without affecting the efficiency of the service. This will include the privileges of officials, which they can do without. All those privileges incur government funds, which could be used to augment the income of the low-salaried. These privileges are scandalously obvious. It hurts the dignity and the morals as well as the physical being of the lowest workers to see the high-salaried enjoying extra privileges.

The same principle applies in the call by Prime Minister Cesar Virata for a change of lifestyle among Filipinos. No doubt Mr Virata has in mind the affluent, who continue to live in luxury while the country suffers. What is enraging is that **these** luxuries are ill-gained, mostly through frauds that help abet the economic hardships the country is going through.

Heading the calls for austerity and a change in lifestyle is patriotic. The nation needs more patriots these days.

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